THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1847

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Straying from Sphere,
The Divine Savie Divisions of Christendom and The Divine Saviour.

Ditties of Churchman.

The Prayer Book an Aid to Missionary Labours.

The Christian coming to Christ with Thanksgiving.

A Christmas Party in the Country.

The Widows Confidence.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wellington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer:

Oakville,	I uesuay, De	cemper	209	
Palermo,	Wednesday,	46	29,	10, A.M
Nelson,	Mary Man - States of	66		2, P.M
Wellington Square	and the second second	**	66	6, P.M
Ancaster,	Thursday.	a		11, A.N
Dundas,	**	"		6, P.M
Dundas,	Fulday	"		1, P.M
Binbrook,	riday,	"		6, P.M
Stoney Creek	M. day To			3, P.M
Elora,	Monday,a	nuary	100	11, A.N
Guelph,	. Tuesday,	. a.A.	4,	6, P.N
Galt,	A TORING			A CO
St. George,	. Wednesday,	74	9,	11, A.M
Danis	The same of the sa			3, P.M
Brantford,		"		6, P.N
Mohawk Village,	.Thursday,			10, A.
Tuscarora,		35.		2, P.
York,		"	66	6, P.
Hamilton		"	7.	6, P.

In our last paper on this subject we endeavoured to draw the attention of the Clergy to their duty in regard to congregational singing, and that especially from a conviction that nothing will be well done, and in the true spirit of the Church, until the pastors of our congregations assume their proper responsibility, by directing and controlling every part of divine service. We will now follow up our suggestions by some observations which will, we trust, help both clergymen and others to make some effectual steps in the right

We would, in the first place, recommend any one who desires to restore or promote congregational singing, to begin by directing his attention to chanting, and that for several reasons.

1. Chanting is much easier to learn than psalm or hymn singing. We have had many opportunities of making observations upon this subject in the course of many years, and we have found many persons who could chant who could never learn to sing a metrical tune; and we have never found a case of the opposite amongst those who had equal opportunities of learning One reason of this is an obvious one, viz., that the chant consists of fewer notes, and departs less from ordinary reading, a large proportion of every verse being simple recitation in a musical tone.

2. It is much easier to find chants which can be sung easily by the majority of voices, male as well as female: for there are many chants which range from D to D, whilst there are few psalm or hymn tunes tant consideration, because we shall not prevail upon if necessary, but not otherwise. This remark we have persons to persevere in attempting to sing, when the

3. The ordinary appointed service of the Church is by an absolute cessation of the voice. the service, permitted or sanctioned, but not commanded. In speaking of the appointed service, I allude of course to the Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate, Magnificat, and other similar portions of the service. -respecting which we imagine there is now no doubt that they ought to be sung wherever it is practicable: the very words of the first of them-" O come, let us sing unto the Lord"-shewing as much in regard to it, and all the others being pointed in the same manner for singing, by a division in the middle, which is evidently not a mark of punctuation according to the sense, but a division for the purpose of chanting.

This last reason is with us the strongest of all; but we gave the others the precedence, because they were such as would most probably weigh with a larger number of persons, as being more obviously practical.

To begin, then, with chanting; the first point is to select such chants as the majority of men and women can sing with ease. In order to do this, we must bear in mind that a chant consists of a reciting note, to which the larger portion of the words are recited, and a cadence (so to speak) at the end of each half of the verse. The reciting note, then, has to be held for a considerable time in each verse, and consequently should be placed at such a pitch of the voice, that it may be easy for most voices to hold it, without strain or fatigue to the voice. Experience has shewn that this will be best accomplished by allowing it to range from F to A; and accordingly, in choosing congregational chants, we should select those whose reciting note does not go lower than F nor higher than A.

With regard to the cadences, we may justly allow ourselves more latitude; but we shall certainly find those chants easiest which do not go higher than D; and those should be by all means avoided which do not mostly lie below that note, or which conclude any portion of the chant with it.

These observations of course imply that the clergyman, or some adviser of his, has some knowledge of self, or some person he can trust, can easily assure himself by experiment, if he likes, of the practical few collections of chants which do not offer the means should be admitted into the interior. From a platadapted for the purpose, we should instance "Gregorian and other Ecclesiastical Chants," Mr. Hullah's possibly not quite so tuneful as some others? but they seen in this Colony.

In recommending the first, we must not be understood as deciding any thing on the subject of the Gregorian chants, properly so called; although the name Gregorian occurs both in that and in Mr. Hullah's collection. The truth is, there is not a single correct Gregorian chant in either of those collections; but only melodies suggested by and derived from the Gregorian chauts, but with such alteration, as quite to destroy their peculiar character. And we fully agree with the Editor of the Parish Choir, -that it is much better not to eall our chants Gregorian, until they are really so. We therefore recommend these-not as Gregorian, but-as the easiest chants for a congregation to be found in any collection to be met with in this Colony. The first mentioned collection is to be preferred, both for its cheapness, and because it contains a few double chants; for, whatever the defects of the majority of double chants, we have no wish to throw them all overboard.

Having, then, selected our chants, the next thing is to adapt them to the words. For this purpose it must be horne in mind that the chant consists of two portions,-the former consisting of a reciting note, and three other notes, -the latter of a reciting note, and five other notes. A double chant is merely a repetition of this. The former part of the chant is to

it was in the beginning, is now, and ever;"-concluding notes—"shall be:"—reciting note—"world;"—concluding notes—"without end. Amen." There are, however, some cautions to be observed;

first, that no stop is to be made between the reciting note and the concluding notes. Some syllable, indeed, should be chosen to dwell upon before the concluding notes, in order to gather the voices together, preparatory to passing to the concluding notes; but no general cessation of sound should take place at that point, -still less should a marked stop be made (as by too first clause of the Venite, which is commonly divided this Province. The only consideration which the Exsing un to the Lord." The result of this division is, this great evil and this extensive distress, was the dimistake. Chanting is musicul recitation or reading, and Grain which had been transported through the Erie

note which may occur in that part of the chant. If one thing more than another has prejudiced apid utterance of these words, which the irreligion legacy to our cathedrals. Many persons, indeed, they are, -having supposed that this gabbling pronunciation was an essential feature of chanting. Nothing neglect about holy things which pervaded the whole dral choirs are discovering their error and returning to that more sober, dignified and reverent style of chantdevout reading.

Thirdly, we must remember that (properly speaking) there are no stops, except at the middle and end the absolute cessation of the voices, but by dwelling upon the word at which the stop occurs,—by swelling the only method by which this country could be apthe note, -and by such an imperceptible cessation of the voice, as may enable the singer to take breath,-

ther of our city churches, -where it is evidently intended to add to devotion; -whereas, in our opinion, should be adopted. and in that of more competent judges, it only tends to damp and check it.

We have an observation to add which is scarcely of the nature of a caution, viz.: that in the concluding friends have put him forward for the sake of his vote, notes there is no need of confining a note to a single and not out of any hope that he will make converis to syllable. On the contrary we must be guided in a his doctrines by his eloquence, we will not take the great degree by the usages of reading; and thus we trouble to enter into the details of his oration. There shall often sing the two concluding syllables of "thanks- is no doubt that he spoke with a good deal of natural giving" and "salvation," and the whole words "also," pasture" and "wilderness" to a single note. And so again, if it should be required for the convenient livision of the verse according to the sense, it may be proper to sing two or more notes to one syllable; as tion of the large assemblage, he was heard throughout perhaps in "his" before "also," in "sheep of his pasture."-in "hand maiden."

These directions and cautions are intended, not so the subject, as to assist those who know something. Chanting must, we apprehend, in the first instance b learnt by imitation; but attention to our observations will tend to render it more what it ought to be.

We have now brought our intended remarks to a worthy of further discussion. Meanwhile we earnestto put in practice those portions of our advice, which they themselves find practicable.

The subject of Gregorian Tones we reserve for future consideration.

THE CITY ELECTION. On Tuesday last the Nomination of the Candidates took place in the presence of an assemblage numbering, we should suppose, about eight or nine hundred individuals. The Old Court House was the place music; but it implies no more. The clergyman him-selected for the ceremony: the multitude were collected in the open air, on Church-street, in front of the main entrance to the building; as it was deemed nature and justice of the advice we offer. There are unsafe, we believe, that so large a body of people of making such a selection as we are speaking of: but form raised for the purpose beneath one of the side if we were desired to specify any collection as most windows looking into Church-street, the Candidates harangued the audience. There was of course a certain amount of the usual unmusical noises and excla-"Psalms with Chants," and the chants contained in mations; but none of the speakers suffered much from the "Parish Choir," which we believe can be obtained interruption. Although the proceedings occupied at the office of the Church Society. These chants are three hours, and the weather was far too cold to be agreeable, the orations were received, on the whole. are sufficiently so; and they are far better adapted to with remarkable good-temper and patience; each congregational use than any other collection we have Candidate—even the unhappy Representative of the Radical interest-was allowed to do the best he could for his cause; and it will give us much pleasure after the close of the Election next week to reiterate the stateent which we are enabled to make in regard to the mination,—that the excitement of the occasion was perfectly good-humoured, and passed over without any ene of popular tumult and contention.

The Returning Officer is Robert Stanton, Esq., a gentleman well known and deservedly esteemed for his irreproachable political integrity. The Candidates were introduced, proposed, and seconded, in the

DONALD BETHUNE, Esq.; nominated by Dr. Geo. Herrick; seconded by D. Patterson, Esq. Mr. JAMES BEATY; nominated by Dr. Joseph

Workman; seconded by Mr. Mathers. The Hon. Attorney-General SHERWOOD; nominated by G. T. Denison, Esq.; seconded by G. P. Ridout, Esq. WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, Esq.; nominated by

Dr. Burnside; seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Some of the Proposers and Seconders spoke with ability, and were loudly applauded. We cannot how-

proceed at once to the Candidates. Mr. Bethune first addressed the Electors in an able repetition of this. The former part of the Gloria speech, skilfully arranged, of considerable argumenta-sideration to Mr. Bethune's strong statements, and be sung to the former name of a verse of the Chora special, samual, and fortified with copious quotations of had been deeply interested by his remarks, although

reciting note of the first portion of the chant will be statistical facts and calculations. He conceived that in Parliament he had voted in favour of the Petition sung to the words—"Glory be to the Father and"— the policy pursued by the present Administration, dusung to the words—"Giory be to the Pather and the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, was was still—as he had always been—opposed to the and the three other notes of it to the words—"to the sung to the words—"Glory be to the Patient and the three other notes of it to the words—"to the and the three other notes of it to the words—"to the son;"—the reciting note of the latter portion to the word "and," and the five remaining notes to the five syllables—"to the Holy Ghost." The next verse will be divided in a similar way: reciting note of the Holy Ghost." The next verse will be divided in a similar way: reciting note of the Holy Ghost." The next verse will be divided in a similar way: reciting note of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University. The Seat of Government in graph of the University of the Univer him thus to place himself in opposition to a friend—the Hon. Mr. Sherwood—with whom he had maintained the closest intimacy from very early years. ton, and a Poll was demanded for Donald Bethune, But regard for an individual must yield to the higher | Esq., and Mr. Beatty. and more urgent considerations of public duty. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would render abortive the large outlay of capital which had been already expended in the building of ships; the vessels navigating the St. Lawrence, possessed by British owners and manned with British seamen, would be brought into a ruinous competition with those belonging to persons in many is done) immediately before the concluding the United States, who, having larger means, could notes. To illustrate our meaning, we will take the easily break down the rivalry of smaller capitalists in Tuesday ... December 28, 6, P.M. in "Pointed Psalters" as follows: "O come let us ecutive had proposed to themselves to counterbalance that we have heard choirs who make a distinct cessa- version into our waters, and through our Canals, of the tion of sound on the syllable un,—which is a great trade of the Western States. Now if all the Flour and should partake largely of the character of read- Canal last season, had taken the course of our Canals, ing. A better form of the same error is, when the the whole of this produce (and not one-half could be syllable un is simply dwelt upon,—in order to collect reasonably expected), would have realized a revenue the voices, preparatory to the concluding notes; but of only £41,000 a-year. And this was the paltry the correct practice, and one which we observed in an compensation which the Government imagined would admirable choral singer who visited Toronto last year, form an adequate counterpoise to the losses and dis--is to dwell upon the emphatic word sing, to collect couragements which could not fail to ensue from bringthe voices upon that, and to sing the syllable un briefly after it on the reciting note, before passing to the those of the United States. As to the matter of Free concluding notes; and if the chant has a passing note Trade,—there was no such thing in existence; and, at that point, to sing the unimportant syllable to the so long as the neighbouring republic was wise enough passing note. Similar remarks may be made on the to maintain Protection in favour of its own people other portion of the verse, when the first of the concluding notes should fall upon the word strength: per cent. on the other side upon our commodities, and onsequently the voices should dwell upon the last only four or five per cent. on this side upon theirs, syllable of the word rejoice, with the reciting note,— this surely was not reciprocal accommodation,—thi name of the word rejoice, with the recting note,—this safety was not reciprocal accommodation,—this aging the unimportant words "in the" lightly in was not giving the equivalent implied in Free Trade. passing, either to the reciting note or to any passing Even now the balance of Trade is fearfully against us; and the only thing which enables us to endure this dis-A second caution is, to beware of too rapid an advantage, is the capital brought into the Province by A second caution is, to sewate of too tapid an Emigration, and the money expended here from the Imperial Treasury in paying the Army and Navy. If devout persons against chanting, it is the irreverently our situation be so unfavourable now, what will it be when our ports are thrown open for the reception inand carelessness of the last century has bequeathed as discriminately of all the products—natural and manufactured-of the United States! In shipping and regarding cathedrals as what they ought to be, than as in manufactures we should experience the same treatment; both in building vessels and in raising and conducting manufactories we have not the means of ad- from our contemporary the Herald. can be a greater mistake; it is simply the effect of that vantageously competing with our neighbours; and the consequence of the abolition of all restrictions upon nation at the beginning of this century, and the cathewould carry our freight, and supply us with their cloth; and in exchange for both would receive our money, ing which was once universal. We must remember, which would be spent—every farthing of it—amongst therefore, that chanting should not be more rapid than themselves. He gave the Government full credit for meaning well in what they had done; but he thought that they had evinced a very imperfect knowledge of the merits of the question, and had acted without conof each verse. Although, therefore, it is proper to sideration. They had not estimated with sufficient mark the punctuation slightly, at any principal stop, care the ulterior results of their measures. Their poespecially in a long verse,—this must be done, not by licy was just the kind of legislation which would give satisfaction at Washington; for it was the surest, and

pended to the neighbouring republic. With reference to the University question, he briefly observed, that according to his view of the matter, the thought to be more necessary, from having observed a charter ought to remain inviolate; but if a division of act itself is made disagreeable by an unnecessary strain very painstaking choir in this city, who intentionally the endowment should be unavoidable, he thought that and studiously commit the fault of keeping the stops every denomination of Christians—without a single exception-ought to have a share in the distribution; hat in which the chant is required, whilst that in re have observed in ano- by the Government was not comprehensive enough, if it were once determined that the principle of division

> Mr. James Beaty followed, in a speech which had rather less of the acrimony of his party than we usually meet with in their writings and harangues. As his tact and shrewdness, and succeeded rather betterthan could have been expected from a man suddenly finding himself in a position for which he was utterly unfit. Although his own supporters were a very small fracwith the utmost good temper; and even some of his rougher sayings about the ancient threadbare topic of family exclusiveness and favouritism, were delivered uch to teach persons to chant who know nothing on in such a way as to be perfectly harmless, and served rather to amuse than to offend his hearers.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood in a copious speech distinguished for its remarkable ease and fluency, defended the position of the Government. He addressed himself almost entirely to the objections which had been onclusion, so far as we can see at present; but shall advanced by Mr. Bethune. The extensive commerbe happy to advert more particularly to any portion of cial changes introduced by the Home Government the subject which it may appear to any of our friends justified the Provincial Administration in the course which they had adopted. When protection in the ly exhort all our readers, so far as lies in their power, British Market was withdrawn from Canada, it became necessary to devise some plan by which this country might be enabled to compete with the United States in the markets at home. Whilst the freights by way of the St. Lawrence were so much higher than from the port of New York, to meet our neighbours on equal terms was quite out of the question. The relief urgently needed by the Farmer and the Merchant would be found in the abolition of the Navigation Laws, for the repeal of those laws would lower the rates of transport. Again, we had contracted a debt of one million and a half of pounds for the construction of our Canals. The interest upon this loan, and the annual payments into a sinking fund to meet the capital, could not be raised unless the trade through our Canals was increased. It was intended to increase that trade, and so to render these great public works profitable, by making it advantageous for the people of the Western States to transmit their produce by this route to the ocean. This was all that the Government contemplated; and they never purposed doing any thing which should bring British ship-owners on se Lakes into competition with the United States. What he desired was to see a numerous fleet of vessels belonging to the adjoining republic, sailing down the centre of the Lake, and bearing a rich harvest of tolls to the St. Lawrence Canals. This would do Toronto no harm, and, by augmenting the revenue, would greatly promote the interests of the Province at large.

As to the University Question, legislation on that subject had become absolutely necessary. He did not wish that this matter should be disputed about at every election; and the whole country was anxious that a final settlement should be made. He thought that the proposition of the Government was the only practicable arrangement. After dilating upon the advantages of it, the Hon. Gentleman said that he could in common justice claim to be re-elected if his constituency had no reason to be dissatisfied with his public conduct. He then retired amid loud acclamations. His address-with the exception of the allusions to Sir Robert Peel, whose policy we in this Colony are not called upon to defend but simply to counteract-his speech, with the exception of these allusions which we thought both undignified and unnecessary-was cer-

tainly a very able production. Of Mr. Boulton's energetic and effective harangue we need not be so particular in our abstract; as his position was not professedly antagonistic either to Mr. Bethune or Mr. Sherwood. He delivered a manly and ever find room for a sketch of their remarks, but must forcible exposition of his Conservative principles; and was listened to-as such a speech deserved-with marked attention. He was prepared to give due con-

Officer to be in favour of Messrs. Sherwood and Boul-

Under the head of Civil Intelligence will be found the arrangements made for the Election next week.

In another portlon of our paper will be found the atest and most interesting intelligence which we could glean regarding the all-absorbing topic of the forthning elections. From what we can gather, the Conservative party are sure of a decided majority, provided they keep their ranks unbroken, and avoid the fatal error of division. Earnestly do we trust that no constituency will sacrifice a great public principle to any considerations of a local or personal character. We are sorry to learn that matters still continue in an unsatisfactory state, so far as the Second Riding of York is concerned, but hopes are entertained that some arrangement will be come to which will secure the good cause in that quarter from discomfiture. In the good cause in that quarter from discomfiture. In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Price, denying the entire correctness of the assertions made that the correctness of the assertions made that the correctness of the assertions made that the correctness of the assertions made that we should settle it to-morrow by mutual friends. by Mr. Duggan in reference to Col. Thompsom, and which we commented upon last week. It affords us pleasure to be informed that the latter gentleman is determined to facilitate any measures which may have the effect of ascertaining the sense of the Conservative electors prior to the period of polling. Mr. Duggan has already expressed his willingness to co-operate in such a plan, so that we trust all things will yet turn out in a satisfactory manner. On Friday last Henry Smith, Jr., Esq., was returned Member for the County of Frontenac, without opposition-a propitious comnencement of the electional campaign.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from Mr. Duggan, to which we refer our readers.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

This beautiful Annual, of which Canada may justly be proud, is now published, and more than realizes the expectations we had formed regarding it. In our Monthly Review we shall enter at detail into a consideration of its contents, and in the meantime we subjoin the following judicious notice which we extract

"THE 'MAPLE LEAF.'-The Reverend Professor of "THE 'MAPLE LEAR.—The Reverend Professor of Divinity in King's College, in his amusing and interesting little book, 'Recreations of a Long Vacation,' mentions a disappointment he experienced in a visit paid to the house of a gentleman married to an Indian lady. He says that, on entering the drawing-room, he expected to fird it adorned with various specimens of Indian taste and skill; but, to his surprise, he only found such ornarial varieties of vertices, he only found such ornarial varieties of vertices, as a requestly seen in English ments and articles of vertu as are usually seen in English

draving-rooms. "Now, on inspecting the 'Maple Leaf' of last year.

we were disappointed much in the same manner as the reverend Dean seems to have been.

"So far as regards the quality of the prose and poetry, it was far superior to the ordinary run of English annuals—a fact to which Sir Francis Bond Head—no mean authority in such matters—has borne testimony, while in the style of its "getting up" it was not surpassed by them.
But it had one great fault—it was not sufficiently Canadian. "The objection, however, which we have stated, does not rest against the 'Maple Leaf' of this year. It is

decidedly a forest annual, according in character with the golden leaf which adorns its cover and gives it a name. It will be nearly double the size of that of last year, (without any increase of the price)—the plates are superior—it contains several exquisite pieces of poetry poetry which would not dim the lustre of a European reputation,—and a variety of graphic and gracefully-written sketches.

"Altogether, we have been very much gratified with makes its appearance, which we believe it will do in the course of the week, a rapid sale will recompense the enterprising publishers for their trouble and great outlar, and induce them to persevere in an undertaking so creditable to Canada, and so well calculated to raise its charae. ter in England.
"We perceive that it is dated from King's College,

we perceive that it is dated from king's contege, and we will conclude our notice by remarking that the 'Maple Leaf' is worthy of its reputed Editor,—a gentleman who is as indefatigable in advancing the literary character of the country, and introducing a taste for the fine arts, as he is prominent in acts of charity and love to his distressed fellow-men."

The following is the Table of Contents:-

1. Introduction.

2. Celia 3. Scenes on the Lake of Tiberias.

4. Bartimeus.

5. Cathedral Music.

6. "I will Muse on Thee." 7. The Emigrant's Bride.

8. A Canadian Winter Night. 9. Malta.

10. The Trapper.

11. Emmeline.

12. "Somebody."

13. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Athens. 14. A Canadian Christmas Carol.

15. The Remembrance.

16. The Indian, on revisiting an old Encampment 17. A First Day in the Bush.

18. The Voice of a Dream.

19. Christ weeping over Jerusalem.

20. A Chapter on Canadian Scenery.

21. The Great Britain.

24. The Emigrant's Home Dream. 25. Lake Huron.

26. The Blind Girl.

27. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Paris.

On Sunday last the Annual Offertory Collection, owards the liquidation of the debt still affecting Trinity Church, took place, and we are happy to add with a most satisfactory result. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese delivered an impressive discourse, distinguished alike for its eloquence, and the affectionate and forcible appeal which it contained to the Christian liberality of the congregation. The most substantial testimony to the merit of his Lordship's advocacy consisted in the fact that £101 7s. 4d. was taken up at the Offertory. In the evening, after an excellent and appropriate sermon by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, the incumbent of the Church, a further sum of £10 was collected.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Churck.

Township of Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1847. Sir.-I have just read with some concern certain remarks in your paper of the 17th instant, predicated upon a publication of Mr. Duggan, relative to a conversation ch took place a short time ago between himself and Col. Thompson, about the coming Election in this Riding-You of course infer Mr. Duggan's statement is correct, to which I cannot agree; and feel called upon, in justice to Col. Thompson and to myself, to state, that Mr. Duggan proposed to Col. Thompson to call a public meeting, and to pledge himself to abide by its decision, which he refused, upon the ground that in the present state of the roads few people would attend; but he was not opposed either to Township or other meetings, or to any other mode that might be adopted in order to come at a fair expression of public opinion; and that he would o which I cannot agree; and feel called upon, in justice at a fair expression of public opinion; and that he would hdraw should it be shown he was in the minority He showed no desire to divide the Conservative interest: he was open, fair and candid, and it would have been better had he been met by a similar spirit. I look upon Mr. Duggan's statement to be uncandid and partialintended to mislead the public mind, and to prejudice the Electors against Col. Thompson.

I remain, Sir, Your obedt. Servant,

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1847. Sir,-Finding that my statements published in reference to my offers to Col. Thompson, have been represented as (who at the moment had just arrived) who said my statement was not true, and was not a fair representation of what had transpired on the occasion alluded to. I then took out and read to Capt. Price each offer, seriatim, alleged by me to have been made to Col. Thompson, and asked on each did I make this offer to Col. Thompson. He (Capt. Price) answered in the face of the meeting. He (Capt. Price) answered in the face of the meeting— you did. I asked Capt. Price did Col. Thompson refuse to be bound beforehand? Capt. Price answered to every one,—including the offer to hold the meeting at his own place, —Yes, he did refuse; but, he added, the publication was unfair, because I did not state therein that Col. Thompson was willing to abide by the sense of the Riding, and would, if the meeting were such as he, (Col. T.) considered represented the sense of the Riding. He would By publishing you will oblige Your's truly, G. Duggan, Jr.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced in No. 142, amount... 409 16 51 Previously announced in No. 122,
Emily—per Rev. Robert Harding
Pt. Paul's Church, Woodstock... £3 19 6
Christ's Church, Huntingford ... 2 1 0
Christ's Church, Huntingford ... 2 1 0 Eastwood. Carrying Place ent —per Rev. P. G. Bartlett.... Trent Church at Port Burwell 155 collections, amounting to.....£425 9 9½ T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1847.

The Churchwardens of Trinity Church, in this City, beg respectfully and gratefully to acknowledge the very liberal contribution made on Sunday last, by the congregation, towards liquidating the debt on the Church, when, after a very impressive Sermon, which was preached b

his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the large sum of

£101. 7s. 4d. was collected at the Offertory. A further sum of £10. was contributed at the Evening Service, for WM. GOODERHAM, Churchwardens. ALEX'R. DIXON,

Colonial.

(From the Provincial Gazette.) PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 16. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased

make the following appointments, viz.: The Hon. John A. Macdonald to be Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the place of the Hon. D. Papineau, resigned.
The Hon. Francis Pierre Bruneau to be Receiver General of

the Hon. Francis Fierre Bruneau to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in place of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Hon. Francis Pierre Bruneau to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

Joseph Edward Turcott, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel in

in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., to be Supervisor of Tolls on the St.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED. Frontenac.-Henry Smith, Jr., Esq. * * Unopposed.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO ELECTION.

St Patrick's Ward .- Black Bull-Polling commences Mon day, 27th, 9 o'clock, A. M. C. C. Foster, Deputy Returning Officer. St. Andrew's Ward.—Shakspeare Inn. G. T. Denison, Jr.

St. George's Ward.—Black Swan.
St. James' Ward.—Court House.
St. Lawrence Ward.—Wellington Hotel. Thomas Bell.
St. David's Ward.—Post's Hotel.
Angus Morrison. Election adjourned to Wednesday, 29th Dec., at 9 o'clock, A.M., when the successful Candidates will be named.

West Halton .- A number of the leading Conservatives this county assembled in Galt on Wednesday, to decide whether Mr. Shade or Mr. Webster should be the candidate for West Halton, at the ensuing Parliamentary Election. The meeting unanimously selected Mr. Webster; with which decision, we believe, none will be more delighted than Mr. Shade. Mr. Fordyce is appointed Returning Officer, and the Election will come off about the 8th of January.

No Address from Mr. Webster has yet reached us. Proba-

bly it is not deemed necessary to lay it before the Electors of Dumfries.—Galt Reporter. Oxford .- The Conservatives of this county have, after

some deliberation, resolved to support Mr. Peter Carroll, and that gentleman has issued his address to the electors. Mr. Robert H. Campbell will come forward. It is believed that the last named gentleman only stands for the purpose of securing Zorra, and will then retire in favor of Mr. Hincks.—

Monarch. On the Radical ticket, it is stated, that Mr. Hincks an

Kent. - We have the most satisfactory accounts from this splendid county. The friends of the Custom House Inquisitor are in a sad way, and there is scarcely a doubt that the meddling gentleman will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. A requisition to Mr. Solicitor-General Cameron. signed by the late Member, and ninety of the most influential signed by the late Member, and ninety of the most inducatial electors of the county, appears in the last number of the Chat-ham Gleaner, together with several articles, showing the state of feeling in the county, and the disreputable means resorted to by the Radical Candidate and his friends, in order to increase of feeling in the county, and the disreputable means resorted to by the Radical Candidate and his friends, in order to increase their interest in the remote townships. The Globe which not long since published an account of a meeting in Middlesex, that never took place, for the purpose of influencing that County, attempts the same game in Kent, but not with much better success. The Middlesex fabrication was fully exposed, and the effort in Kent meets with a similar fate.—Hamilton Spectator.

Glengarry .- We are gratified in being able with certainty to announce that in consequence of the earnest request of a numerous and most respectable body of the Electors of Glengarry, our worthy Sheriff for the Eastern District, Alexander Mc-Martin, Esq., has been induced on the Conservative interest, to offer himself at the ensuing election for the representation of the County of Glengarry, against the gentleman who now holds that trust on opposite principles. The views entertained by Sheriff McMariin, we are aware vary materially from those entertained by John S. McDonald, Esq., the present member but we have this assurance that for soundness of judgment, disinterested motives, and purity of intention, the Sheriff now stands on champion ground and we trust that the result of the election will fully confirm this.—Observer.

Stormont and Glengarry. - The nomination of candidates for the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry, and the town of Cornwall, is to take place on Thursday, the 16th inst. The days of polling will of course then be determined upon and made known. It appears to us, that in this District, with the

the Hon. Solicitor General West, on the subject of the disse tion of the Parliament, and his own course in the representation of the Town, during the short period he has been in public life. The Hon P. Van Koughnet, was called to the chair, and Peter

pied the attention of the Government: he also amade address of S. Y. Chesley, Esq., which had been published to the Electors, and declared that he was ready then, or at the Hustings, to retire in Mr. Chesley's favour, if the Conservative Electors desired it, as it was his determination never to divide the Conservative interest any where so as to admit of the success of a Radical; in the course of these remarks he paid some high and well deserved compliments to Mr. Chesley. It is to be regretted that the Observer, going fo press so soon after the meeting, prevents the giving of a more lengthened description of the masterly address of the Solicitor General, though its columns of next week, may contain such.

After the conclusion of the speech the applause was absolutely deafening, and to judge from the tone and temper of the Meeting, there is but little chance of the town of Cornwal, hoisting Radical colours. Mr. Chesley then spoke on the subject of his retiring from the contest and was warmly applauded for

hoisting Radical colours. Mr. Chesley then spoke on the set of his retiring from the contest and was warmly applauded for the manly and patriotic sentiments which he delivered—Alex. McLean, Esq., then moved that the explanation of the Solictor General was highly satisfactory, and that he was a fit and proper person to be put in nomination for the town, on the Conservative interest, which having been put from the chair, was carried unanimously, and the meeting shortly after broke up, after giving three cheers for the Queen—the Solicitor General, and some others.

and some others.

The same evening there was a Meeting of the supporters of Dr. MacDonald, the Radical Candidate, at the inn of Mr. W. J. Pitts, but it was only thinly attended, until Mr. Cameron's friends after their own Meeting was over, went in to hear an explanation of the Doctor's views which he has hitherto managed most wisely to keep entirely to himself. There can be no doubt of the Solicitor General's success.—Ibid.

Town of Niagara.—A requisition, numerously signed, has been presented to Mr. Dickson, the former member, of which the annexed is a copy:—

"To Walter H. Dickson, Esq.
"Sir,—It having pleased his Excellency the Governor
General to dissolve Parliament, it becomes our pleasing duty to
express the satisfaction with which we have regarded your conexpress the satisfaction with which we have regarded your conduct, as our representative, alike on general and on local questions; and feeling confident that you will continue to act upon the principles which have hitherto regulated your conduct as a legislator, we beg that you will allow us to nominate you again at the ensuing election, when our votes and influence will be exerted to secure your return.

"Niagara, December 9, 1847."

To this Mr. Dickson has given the following reply:

"To Wm. Kingsmill, Esq., and others, Electors of the Town Gentlemen, -I have received your application soliciting

me to allow you to put me in nomination as a candidate for the representation of the Town at the ensuing election, and I avail myself of the corrections the control of the corrections the correction of the corrections the corrections the correction of the myself of the opportunity thus afforded me, to express the great personal satisfaction I experience in finding that since have had the honor of being your representative, the course have pursued has been such as to receive your unqualified "If I consulted my own feelings and convenience, I would

"If I consulted my own feelings and convenience, I would decline the acceptance of this flattering testimony of your consideration, but when I find a numerous body of my fellow Electors desirous that I should again become their representative, and aware of the various important measures in which the interest of the people of Canada is materially involved that must become the subject of legislative action at the next session, feel imperatively called upon to accept this renewed expression of your confidence, and consequently consent to your nomination. of your confidence, and consequently consent to your nominal ing me as a candidate for the suffrages of the constituency at e approaching election.
"Niagara, December 13, 1847.

There has been some talk of an opposition, and a requisition has been got up asking Mr. James Boulton to become a candidate, but that gentleman, we understand, declines the honor of a nomination, in consequence of having pledged himself to the Electors of the County of Haldimand.—Niagara Chronicle.

Northumberland .- The Address of Mr. Meyers, the Conservative nominee, is on our first page. Its tone we admire, will the exception of that part in which he gives in his adhesion to the spoliation of that part in which he gives in his addressed the spoliation of the University. The Conservatives are now so thoroughly organized throughout this County, that opposition to them can only end in overwhelming defeat.—Star.

Peterborough Election.—Our late excellent representative.
G. B. Hall, Esq., is no longer a candidate for the suffrage of the electors of this county. The vacant office of Judge of the electors of this county. of the District Court has been very handsomely offered to his by the Government, and he, by the advice of his friends, an after mature deliberation, has accepted the same. The representation of the county, on the conservative interest, is there sentation of the county, on the conservative inter-fore now fairly open; and our readers will perceive, by refer to another of our columns, that a requisition, signed by se-influential constituents, has been forwarded to John Large Esq., the present Warden of the District. That gentlems! consented to come forward as a candidate, and we doubt of his ultimate success. He is no stranger to the electors. He has long been known to the district, as a man of the highest He has long been known to the district, as a man of the meaning respectability and worth, and possessing talents for business which qualify him for the honourable and important station to which he now aspires. By his address, which is before the public, we find that his political opinions differ in no respect from those of our late working member. He is a staunch conservative, and a decided advocate of reform, wherever it is found to be necessary. On the University question, in particular, we announces the most fiberal sentiumers, and no where have we be necessary. On the University question, in particular, announces the most liberal sentiments, and no where have we seen the subject better touched on than in the few remarks contained in his address. He is also an agriculturist—himself the owner and occupier of an extensive farm. The farmers may with confidence entrust their interests in his hands. On the whole, it would be difficult to find a person, the chose of whom would do more credit to the county, or one better quantied to enter the House of Assembly.—Gazette.

MR. CAYLEY'S ADDRESS. - Among the addresses which the MR. CAYLEY'S ADDRESS.—Among the addresses which put several candidates in various parts of the Province have put forth, we have none more clear and satisfactory than Mr. Cayley's. It embraces all the main points of the policy of the present Administration, shortly but explicitly. The causes of the dissolution were, the question relative to King's College; the close balance of members in the House of Assembly; and prainter of the overtures made to the leaders of the French position. We beg to point out. par payanthes. position. We beg to point out, par parenthese, one sel the advantages contemplated by the new bill, "the absentests to students." The talented and honorable gentlemated forgotten that THERE IS NOT ONE SINGLE TEST REQUIRED. FROM A STUDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, institution Mr. Cayley himself occupies the honorable P Esquire Bedell. We would call to his mind also, that Esquire Bedell. We would call to his mind also, in late bills, no provision whatever was made for the MEDIG partment of King's College. Considering how rapid students in that department have increased, we earnest it will meet with due encouragement. It is the only ment which we feer may suffer from a division of the United Medical and that which we have not to expend the supported on the control of the contr funds, and that only because it cannot be supported on the sac amount which must fall to the lot of any one party or sect therefore, if not provided for before a division be

become extinct.

In no part, perhaps of the address, is more talent displays or the conduct of the present Ministry more ably vindicals than in the exposure of the refusal of the leaders of the French Opposition to take part in the administration of the Gorgis ment. The obstinacy and exclusive objects of this party and admirably shown up in the following paragraph:

"The rejection of these overtures, coupled with the pretent of the party, now disclosed and avowed in the Quebes sions of that party, now disclosed and avowed in the Quebes of the party of the present the rejection of the party of the

manifesto, compels the reluctant belief, that it is the de nation of these leaders not to unite with the Conserv though composing a majority of Western Canada; but to themselves solely with the minority of that section of the vince to secure their own tenure of office, by changing the

Mr. Cayley states the "close balance of party" to have an from the refusal of the Government "to accede to the so making provision for the Rebellion Claims in Lower" from the general revenues." These losses in Upper were to be paid out of the funds derived from Tavern but in Lower Canada the funds from a similar source at plied exclusively to local purposes;—in other words, Canada must bear her own losses, and half of those of

Canada !!! Lower Canadian French Opposition wish to TAX Upper C for the mischief caused by Papineau, Lafontaine, Giroual Wolfred Nelson—and at the same time Upper Canada bear her own losses also!!! The allies of this Lower Canada party, including Mr. Baldwin, the Honorable!! Mr. Mr. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Price, and proh pudor! shall we Mr. Alderman Beaty? ought to be scouted. Conservative all classes should close their reals. all classes should close their ranks, place shoulder to should and knee to knee, and not allow the least division among the until the abettors and supporters of such gross injustice betalle prosthrown.

It is most amusing to observe how loudly some of our Rad constitute a complete trial of strength between the two political parties, there being in each constituency, one Conservative and one Reformer in the field.—*Ibid.*Cornwall.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings that has been for a length of time witnessed in the Town of Cornwall, was held at Benjamin Wagoner's Inn, yesterday evening, for the purpose of hearing explanations from