was inserted by the bishops to meet the wishes of those who were friendly to the revival of convocation, and that therefore it would be ungracious to alter it; that coming from their lordships, it was a great point gained, and would have more weight than any stronger expression emanating from the lower house: that many could remember that, ten years ago, it would have been accounted folly to have spoken of convocation as a deliberative assembly, and now we had the bishops themselves coming forward, and speaking of it as able and willing to treat upon such church matters as the Queen might wish to consult them upon. These arguments had such weight, that the amendment was negatived by a large majority.

The next paragraph that occasioned any discussion was this ... "We thank your Majesty for the interest you have taken in the welfare of the Church, and for the measures you have sanctioned for its improvement." It was asked by many, What are the measures alluded to? Of course the answer was, the different measures which have lately passed the legislature, to wit, the compulsory commutation tithe, the spoliation of the cathedrals, the alteration in the ecclesiastical courts: and as no one stood forward in defence of these measures, it was unanimously resolved to leave the sentence out. This speaks volumes; and it is right that all interested in the Church should know it. It shews not only that the modern system of legislating for the Church (i. e., without convocation) is unsatisfactory and unsafe, but that the measures themselves are dis- TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1842 approved* of by the whole lower house-that is, by the deans and archdeacons, and the representatives of cation has been consulted upon them.

taken by the prolocutor to the upper house. Their the press, containing the works of Bishop Ridley, lordships after a short interval, sent word that they Archbishop Sandys, Bishop Pilkington, and Roger had agreed to the alterations. The archbishop in- Hutchinson. formed us that, owing to circumstances, her Majesty would not be able to receive the address for some time | Reformation with a feeling of religious gratitude (and to come, but we should have due notice when the day

Nothing is wanting but the Queen's permission, and that would not be withheld, if our spiritual rulers saw fit to ask for it† and churchmen would be seen "doing the work which is proper unto them"—that is, deliberating upon such measures as not only shall concern that we never approach them but with an emotion of

most unjust to impute any blame either to the sove- What modern page can exhibit a purer flow of "unreign or the advisers of the crown for not having con- defiled," vigorous, and elegant Anglo-Saxon than the bishops; the members of the lower house are most in tions are theirs because they courageously recovered fault; they have neglected their duties, and have thereby been deprived of their rights. They have not taken of which Rome had so long and so creelly deprived. by been deprived of their rights. They have not taken of which Rome had so long and so cruelly deprived the trouble to attend the meetings of convocation, and | the world. thereby shewn their willingness to do what belonged to them; what wonder, then, that the bishops have Society, but have had no opportunity of reading them to, there is not a single member of the Church of concluded that the inferior clergy were not anxious for through. The fourth, however, being The works of England; for no Churchman can contribute to the The Church at Woodhouse, through the Rev. the revival of convocation. The lower house consists Roger Hutchinson, is now before us, and from this as support of Popery, without lending himself to the of 143 members, but not more than twenty-five were well as from the preceding and subsequent publications present. In future, let the cathedral and parochial of the series, we hope frequently hereafter to extract milies of his Church most explicitly and strongly meetings of the convocation, then the bishops will inculcate lessons of practical holiness. On this oc-understand that the clergy are desirous for the resto- casion we shall content ourselves with selecting a pretended to be a friend to the Church would venture | Hutchinson may next be traced in connexion with a subject to dissuade the sovereign from consulting convocation which engaged the attention, and has in some degree sullied the upon ecclesiastical affairs.

Yours truly, CONVOCATION.

leges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them? All before the primate and certain other commissioners appointed this I promise to do." It is not of course meant that this oath prevents, or was ever intended to prevent, the sovereign from prison, where she was kept more than twelve months, "in hope consenting to such alterations in the church as may be lawfully upon is, that they must have first passed the legislature, and this for ecclesiastical affairs is, not the houses of parliament alone, but the parliament and convocation. And to deprive the nuous but ineffectual endeavours to bring her to a more accuclergy of their right to deliberate upon matters connected with rate belief. * * * * * She was led to the stake at Smiththe interests of religion, is plainly to take away from them a field, and in accordance with the barbarous practice of several right and privilege which by law belongs to them.

* The following extract from the valuable charge of the | 1550. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, proves that the dissatisfaction at the recent changes in ecclesiastical affairs is not confined either to England or the inferior clergy; it extends to Ireland, and the bighest orders of the ministry :-- " Of destruction of ten Irish hishopries by act of parliament without the consent of the church) I shall, therefore, say no more than that I offer to Almighty God my humble and hearty thanks that I, as well as the general episcopate of the Irish Church, did not consent, but offered such resistance as we might to its ac-

Bishop of Exeter, in his recent charge, has spoken openly of the necessity of allowing the Church to meet in convocation for deliberation and business. So has the Bishop of Salisbury.

BISHOP ALEXANDER.

at the General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on the 4th October:

"I need not repeat, what by this time must have become familiar to you from the public papers, respecting our safe arrival, and favourable reception in Jerusalem; but finding that various strange reports have truth in them, and that the kind reception we met ment: we have met with nothing but respectful and kind treatment from the authorities, both civil and the 27th April 1550, is the following entry: ecclesiastical. The building of the church is pro-

That even Henry the Eighth had thought it necessary to consult convocation before he abolished the monasteries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks and the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks and the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks are the teries the cathedral property, the alteration of the ecclesiasti- I feel fully persuaded that, under the Divine blessing, father were accompanied, all vanish. cal courts, without the approval of convocation, were much good will be effected by the simple fact of our Hutchinson's biographer then adds, so "that no her enemies should gain a little more political power am however anxious to use all lawful means within Council," and shows that on the very day when the than they lately possessed. The arguments against our reach. I know not how far the Society can exthe amendment were brought forward, not so much on tend its help to me; but I am strongly impressed with King's name does not appear upon the list of those principle as expediency; not in opposition to the present, and that a matter was referred by the Council tice several publications from the Canadian Press, doctrine that convocation ought to be consulted, but sale of Bibles, and Christian and other useful books: to him for consideration,—and also, what is still more with which we have been favoured during the last on the supposition that the friends of convocation there is nothing of the kind here. Thousands of pilwould be more likely to gain their object by letting the grims visit Jerusalem annually, from all parts of the that of the King, is not included among the names of original sentence stand, than by passing the amend- world, among them a number of English travellers, those who were present. ment. It was said, and all present will remember the kind | who often inquire after English books. There is at | It is a grateful office to wash out the black stains maintenance merely as such; but if a certain allow- of two such holy martyrs as Laud and Cranmer. ance could be made, I feel almost certain it would | The publications of The Parker Society, we are ting education in this strangely neglected country. a bias towards the Puritan in him, but he expressly I have had numbers of applications from the neigh- asserts (besides avowing many other doctrines which them, and I have promised to do so as soon as practi- hold) his belief in the divine authority of a threefold cable. From the good understanding which subsists ministry. "I do believe and confess no more orders between us and the other churches, I do not anticipate of ministers but three, that is, deacons, and presbyters, any opposition, though we must anticipate other diffi- and bishops. These three the Scriptures alloweth, culties. If it is not against the Society's rules, and and shewed the manner of their creation, and declareth if the Committee should be willing to extend their their offices and duties." Hutchinson died in May labours to this country, it will afford me great plea- or June, 1555. sure to be in any way instrumental in promoting their | In addition to the publications of The Purher So-

you will extend a portion of them to Zion and Jerusalem, the city of our God, I remain, your faithful friend and servant,

"M. S. ANGL. HIEROSAL." It was agreed that books to the value of One Hun- porters among the Clergy and Laity of Canada. dred Pounds be placed at the Bishop's disposal.

THE CHURCH.

It is, we believe, more than a twelvemonth ago the cathed al and parochial clergy. After this silent since we noticed the formation of The Parker Society but expressive condemnation, it is to be hoped we shall for the publication of the Works of the Fathers and have no further alterations in the Church till convo- Early Writers of the Reformed English Church .-The labours of this Association have now commenced The address, as amended, was then passed, and in good earnest, and four volumes have issued from

It is impossible for one who looks back upon the he who does not is no faithful member of the Church), not to rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded of I will add a few remarks. It is not pretended that becoming acquainted with the writings of those holy the preceding account is anything more than a very bishops and priests to whom, under God, he is prinimperfect sketch, chiefly from memory, of what passed | cipally indebted for the pure light of the Gospel, and what I considered the two cardinal paragraphs, I am suffered at the stake, in the dungeon, or in exile: not able to recall the rest of the address. No well- their every word seems marked down, as if they were wisher to our Zion can read even the foregoing im- conscious that God's eye rested upon it: there is an perfect sketch of the first meeting of the present con- old English plainness, a homely truthfulness about vocation without thanking God and taking courage, almost all that remains of their works, that admits us Church, the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline reverence, and a strong sensation of gratitude for of the Church of England, but may tend, under God's all that they endured and achieved in purifying the blessing, "to lengthen her cords and strengthen her National Church. Men, indeed, they were, with few old paths, where is the good way," and where "rest stakes, and enable her to enlarge the place of her tent. exceptions, of immense learning and gigantic intel- for souls' may be found. and to stretch forth the curtains of her habitations," lectual powers. As mere masters of the English lan-In conclusion, I would observe, that it would be guage, whom shall we name equal to Ridley or Jewel? reign or the advisers of the crown for not having consulted convocation on ecclesiastical affairs; they might | defiled," vigorous, and elegant Anglo-Saxon than the
sulted convocation on ecclesiastical affairs; they might | Farewell of the former, or the Treatises of the latter? fairly conclude that as the Church did not ask permis- It is not, however, so much on account of their scho- will be unable to hold his intended meeting until the next sion to deliberate, she was content to let the other branches of the legislature act without her. Neither them,—though without these their labours would testants of the town have, we believe, significal their intention of being present, and aiding in the laudable object the Rev. gentlewould it be just to lay the blame wholly upon the have, perhaps, been ineffectual, but our best affec-

clergy elect as their proctors men who will attend the such portions as may possess a general interest, and condemn,

reputation, of the leaders of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI.,-the heresy and punishment of Joan Bocher, otherwise named Joan of Kent. It was the opinion of this A PROCTOR FOR THE CLERGY IN THE PRESENT | unfortunate woman, that our blessed Saviour did not take his body from the Virgin Mary, but passed through her as light through glass. For holding that opinion she was summoned n by the constitutional authorities; all that is insisted | times by Cranmer, Ridley, Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Latimer, centuries, was consigned to the flames on the 2nd of May, 1550. * * * * * And here, although but indirectly connected with our pre-

sent author, it may be allowable to remark, how much undeserved odium has been thrown upon Archbishop Crannier in connexion with this case of Joan Bocher, in consequence of an erroneous statement of Foxe the Martyrologist, respecting the importunity with which be urged, if not forced, the young king into the signature of the death-warrant upon which she suffered All classes of objectors to the Reformation have availed themselves of this presumed fact, to magnify the elemency of the king, by way of contrast to the Primate's "importunity for blood," Cranmer's advocates have appropriately fall. Cranmer's advocates have apparently felt this passage It is a happy sign of the progress we are making, that the | in his life to be one extremely difficult, if not incapable, of debringing forward the entry in the Privy Council Book to prove was not present when her fate was finally determined, and may therefore be presumed to have exhibited but little of the eager spirit of a persecutor. The last writer of the history of the Reformation (Soames) has gone a little farther, and has The following portions of a Letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop at Jerusalem, were read journal, but also of the Romanist libellers of the primate, respecting the alleged interview. Nothing is more likely than that if the king's feeling had been such as Foxe represents, the entry in his journal would have been different from the one we find there; whilst, if such an interview had really taken place, State. Sanders, and other writers of that class, would have been delighted to avoil themselves of it against Cranmer; but it is unfortunate that Cranmer's defenders have not produced the whole entry in the privy-council book, instead of merely referring to since heen busily circulated respecting my position, it it, in proof of the single fact of Cranmer's absence. Had that the Letter of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine will, I am sure, be gratifying to yourself, and the friends of religion generally, to hear that there is no sign any authority, could not be true. Amongst the minutes with on our arrival has been followed up to this mo-

"A warrant to the L. Chauncellor to make

spirit and ability in which it was said, that the sentence present no prospect of any bookseller obtaining a which error and malice have cast upon the white robes

answer, and much good might be done. Should this sure, will be attended with the happiest effects, and plan not come within the rules of the Society, I hope | conduce little less to the promotion of apostolic order they may be disposed and able to assist me in promo- than of pure scriptural doctrine. Hutchinson had bouring towns and villages to establish schools amongst it is now attempted to show the Reformers did not

ciety, there is another series of works, called The "Earnestly praying that the Divine blessing may Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, in the course of rest abundantly on all your labours of love, and hoping publication. This noble body of divinity is of immense value, and already includes some works of Bishop Andrewes, Bishop Bull, and Archbishop Bramhall. We shall again advert to these two excellent undertakings, in the hope that they may find sup-

> We find the following very gratifying paragraph in the London Church Intelligencer, of the 12th Oct :-GREAT ACCESSION OF WESLEYANS TO THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.—It was stated at Exeter, by Archdeacon Robinson, at a meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gosnel in Foreign Parts, that five Wesleyan teachers, one of them a superintendent, had gone to the Bishop of Madras and renounced their errors, gging to be admitted to the privileges of communion with Church of Christ, and expressing themselves ready to lertake any office, however humble, in the service of the Church. The Bishop, after due probation and examination, trusted them with the office of catechist, and the district in which they are now labouring in the steadfast profession of the A postles' doctrine and fellowship, is one of the most flourishing in the Diocese of Madras. The whole of their missions and schools have been now placed under the superintendence of the Bishop of Madras, under whose fostering care the Charch is bishop of maints, under whose tostering care the Chirch is lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes, and enjoying in a great measure, under the Bishop's spostolc rule, the blessing of that Church unity, for which our Lord so earnestly prays in the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and has been symmoned from Moutreal to Kinger e is, as in the primitive times, realizing the Psalmisi's property, that Christ should have "the heathen for his inheatance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his posse

We are also indebted to the same indefatigable Conversions from Popery .- On Sunday, the 2nd inst., two respectable men renounced the Romish religion, in St. Audoen's Church, in the presence of a densely-erowded congregation. Four others were expected, but they have deferred to a future day to conform to the faith of the Established The Rev. Thomas Scott preached an impressive attention .- Dublin Statesman,

In every part of the world, the sheep of Christ's

We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Chatham Journal:

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, who, we stated in a late number day, Wednesday, the 23d inst. Many of the influential Pro-

We believe that Mr. McDonald is a Roman Cathoconnected with the object of erecting a place of worship for the members of his communion. Now we We have seen the three first volumes of The Parker | trust that among "the influential Protestants" alluded maintenance of a system, which the Articles and Ho-

to our editorial labours :-

(From the New York Churchman, 29th October.) We are happy to see that The Church has republished in its columns the Sermon of "the good and Fighly gifted Bishop of Michigan," and strongly recommended it to an entire and

The labours of this able and uncompromising journal in upholding the principles of the Christian Church, and of the civil government under which it lives, ought to be a constant source of thankfulness to all sound friends of religious and civil liberty. It is seldom indeed that a head so clear and a neart so generous as are manifested in the conduct of this noble journal are brought to the support of any cause. We make no apology for referring to its political principles, for we hold the man that refuses to uphold, as far as he conscientiously can, the civil institutions of his country, to be recreant to his principles as a Christian. That hostility should be manifested to this journal, and an opposition paper talked of, is not strange, out only the natural consequence of its fearlessness and ability but it would be strange and disgraceful to the Church if ever note of opposition did not awaken for the journal a tenfold nore cordial support, and rally its friends around it with a more determined spirit. And such we are happy to learn is the fact; "the Bi-hop of Montreal," it is authoritatively stated, And such we are happy to learn is "will not be a party to any such a project as that of getting up a paper in Montreal in opposition to The Church;" and those most likely to be informed in the matter say, that no such project will be attempted. We could expect no less from loved Jacob Mountain, Doctor in Divinity, to be the first

We will not enlarge upon the satisfaction and encouragement which such a generous and emphatic testimony has afforded to us: neither do we feel ourselves at liberty to put on record the approval which has been privately conveyed to us, by some of the highest dignitaries and profoundest thinkers of the American Church. But this we will say that the principles which we have hitherto guides, and that it will be our continued endeavour to walk in the middle way between Romanismana Dissent, rebels and bad subjects to the highest offices of the

The Churchman faithfully condemned the mad and treasonable insurrection of Dorn, as likely to lead to the disruption of the Union: we condemned | tions and reservations therein retained, as by reference as likely to lead to the dismemberment of Canada duty as a Republican : we have attempted to discharge United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing ours as a Royalist. We pray that the late revolution in this province, (for it is nothing less,) may end as

The Bishop of London's late most important Charge, most dangerous precedents, which might easily be used exercising the ministry of our Church, without tresfor the complete destruction of the church, whenever passing in any way beyond our prescribed limits. I customary for the King to attend the meetings of the American Church,—and other matters, which have been upon our hands for months, shall be attended to

a Parochial Lending Library, for the use of members of the Church of England and Ireland, in this city.-Such an undertaking, we are sure, will be well supported; and we hope it will not be confined exclusively to works of a religious character, but that it will embrace history and science, and every description of literature that may be rendered subservient to the Bishop thereof during his natural life, without any let or

Canadian affairs, which are to be found in another column, will be read with painful interest. The Times takes a manly stand, and views the late

sad proceedings in their true light. The Standard supposes that Sir Charles Bagot acted under necessity. This is a mistake. Sir Charles, when he insisted upon the appointment of Mr. Hincks, gave a plain and unequivocal preference to the republican and disaffected class of the community over the Church of England which are lawfully made and received monarchical and loyal portion of it represented by Mr. Cartwright. Again, when Mr. Lafontaine refused the terms first proposed by Sir Charles, there was no causes and matters in which we will that the aforesaid occasion for a second attempt being made to meet that jurisdiction shall be carried, we have further given and ndividual's DEMANDS. Had the country been appealed to, it would have supported the Governor-General in the stand he might then have taken. But we altogether deny that any recessity ever existed for the late lamentable, and, we fear, mischief-fraught surrender of the honour of the Crown and total abandonment of the loyalists. Besides, what is wrong in itself can never be justified by any supposed necessity.

The article from that influential Parisian newspaper, the Journal des Débats, contains some mistakes; but, notwithstanding these, it enunciates some fearful prophecies which, but for late events, would never have caused us one moment's uneasiness.

The Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet proceed in their reckless and anti-British career: Mr. Murney's dismissal is another aggravation of their political crimes. That gentleman's manly and argumentative letter leaves us little to say, beyond offering him our sincerest

The health of Sir Charles Bagot, we fear, is very much shattered. Dr. Crawford, an eminent physician, has been summoned from Montreal to Kingston, and we hear it stated, and we believe with truth, that His ournal for another proof, though from a different however strongly we have been opposed to His Excelon the occasion. Much more was said on other points; deliverance from Papal tyranny. There is a solemn quarter, that Christian unity and Christian truth are lency, and we look back upon our opposition with an siastical aforesaid. and that he may live to see his Canadian policy yielding fruits less bitter and poisonous than those which we have predicted will flow from its adoption.

> The Victoria Chronicle, a paper published at Belleville, and devoted to the interests of Mr. Attorney-General Baldwin and the present government thus speaks of Mr. Murney:-

That Mr. Murney is an extensive Proprietor in the County divided flock seem bending their course towards "the of Hastings we admit; and further we understand that the by Mr. Murney for the last three years, to the general satisfaction of the public. With these convictions, we should be most construed into animosity, or personal feelings, against a gentleman, who, whatever his political opinions may be, is generally

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Society made in Amount previously announced

The Treasurer has since received the F. Evans. St. John's Church, Jordan, Louth, £1 15 0

It would argue great insensibility and ingratitude St. James's Church, Kemptville,... £1 7 6 Rev. George Hallen,....

4 P. M. 16th November, 1842.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. CONSTITUTING THE BISHOPRIC OF TORONTO, DATED 27TH JULY, 1839.

We VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: WHEREAS His late Majesty Our Royal Grand Father King George the Third, did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of his reign, erect, form, ordain, make, and constitute the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and their dependencies in America, to be a Bishop's See, to be called from thenceforth the Bishopric of Quebec: and his said ate Majesty by his Letters Patent did name our well be-Bishop of the said See of Quebec and its dependencies, and did give and grant to the said Jacob Mountain and ais Successors, Bishops of the said See of Quebec and its ependencies, full power and authority to confer the Orders of Deacon and Priest,—to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion,—and to perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, and also by him, or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to exercise Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical in and throughout the said See and Diocese, according to the Laws and Canons advocated to the best of our ability, shall ever be our of the Church of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters expressed and specified in the said Letters Patent and no other: And his said late Majesty did by the said Letters to foster loyalty, and to denounce the elevation of Patent make a further declaration concerning the Spiritual causes and matters in which he would that the aforesaid jurisdiction should be exercised, and did give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors certain powers and authorities for the due performance of his and their Episcopal functions, subject to certain limitato the said Letters Patent more fully appear: And Whereas His late Majesty our Royal Uncle King George as likely to lead to the dismemberment of Canada the Fourth, upon the death of the said Jacob Mountain, from the British Empire. The Churchman did his did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our date at Westminster, the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the sixth year in this province, (for it is nothing less,) may end as innocuously as the wicked outbreak in Rhode Island. Octor in Divinity, to the said Bishopric of Quebec and

That even Henry the Eighth had thought it necessary reformed Episcopal character, in the place which is entry quoted, that, in point of fact, he did not signit; and the partitive which the worthy marty-rologist was miled into in-Canada, and constituting the said Bishopric into several and distinct Sees, which might at any time hereafter be deemed fit and expedient to be made: And Whereas we have thought fit to separate the Province of Upper Canada from the said See of Quebec, and to erect, form, ordain, make, and constitute the said Province of Upper Canada into a new and distinct See or Bishopric, to be called the See or Bishopric of Toronto: Now Know YE, That we do by these presents separate the said Province of Upper Canada from the said See of Quebec, and do or Upper Canada from the said See of Ediebee, and do Erect, Form, Ordain, Make, and Constitute the said Province of Upper Canada into a separate and distinct See or Bishopric, to be called from henceforth THE SEE OR BISHOPRIC OF TORONTO. And to the end We believe that it is in contemplation to establish

Parochial Lending Library, for the use of members and prudence of our well beloved John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, now Archdeacon of York in our said Pro-vince of Upper Canada, do name and appoint him, the said John Strachan, to be Bishop of the said See of To-ronto, so that he, the said John Strachan, shall be, and be taken to be, Bishop of the said Bishop's See of Toronto, and may by virtue of this our nomination and appointment, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as the glory of God, and the improvement of the human mind. impediment of us, our heirs, or successors. And we do by these Presents give and grant to the said John Strachan The articles from the London journals, relating to authority to confer the Orders of Deacon and Priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to the years of iscretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, such Bishop and ccessors having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishops according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of Eugland, and also by him or themselves, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to be by him or them substituted to exercise Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical in and throughout the said in England in the several causes and matters hereafter in these presents to be specified, and no other. And for granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors full power and authority by him or themselves, or by his or their sufficient Commissary or Commissaries by him or them to be sub stituted and named, to give Institution to Benefices and grant licences to Curates, and to visit all Doctors, Curates, isters, and Incumbents of all the Churches within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and all Priests and Persons in Holy Orders of the Church of England resident in the said Diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and authority Ecclesiastical as may be requisite in the premises, and also to call before him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours, and places, whatsoever, when, and so often as to him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries shall deem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Doctors, Curates, Ministers

and Incumbents, Priests or Persons in holy Orders of the Church of England, or any of them, and to enquire by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law by him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may by law be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, as also to administer all such oaths as are accustomed to be taken in Ecclesiastical Courts, and to punish and correct the aforesaid Doctors, Curates, we hear it stated, and we believe with truth, that His Excellency's medical advisers have recommended his immediate return to England. We sincerely trust,—however strongly we have been opposed to His Excellency, and we look back upon our opposition with an england and correct the alforesaid Doctors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, and Persons in Holy Orders of the Church of England, according to their demerits whatever, by removal, deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical censure or correction as they may be liable to according to the Canons and laws Ecclesiastical efforciated afforcing the Canons and laws Ecclesiastical constructions. And further, we have given and applauding conscience,—that many years of domestic enjoyment are reserved to him in his native country.

granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors full power and ausenting ministers, described on the lists as reverends; and thority from time to time to name and substitute under objected to by Mr. Goodwin on that account. his and their hands and Episcopal seals, one or more sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, to exercise and perform all and singular the premises in the said Diocese and the several parts thereof with effect, and to remove and the several parts thereof with effect, and to remove and change the said Commissaries from time to time as to him or them may seem expedient: and We Will that during a vacancy of the said See by the decease of the said Bishop or his Successors, or otherwise, Institution. It was a very singular circumstance, and one by the Commissary or Commissaries who were so as airoresaid named and substituted by the last preceding Bishop, and were in the possession of that office under substitution and appointment at the time when the See became vacant, and in case of the death of the said Commissary or Commissaries before another Bishop is by Mr. Murney for the last three years, to the general satisfaction of the public. With these convictions, we should be most
anwilling that any political observations of ours, should be

See became vacant, and it case of the death of the said

Commissaries before another Bishop is
appointed to the said See, We Will that Institution to

Morgan's name, or else to add it "to the names of the other our subjects in our said Province of Cepter Canada, that they and every of them be aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and his Successors and his or their Commissary or Commissaries, in execution of the premises in all things as becomes them. Nevertheless we will, and all things as becomes them. Nevertheless we will, and the control of the property for which he claimed. The vote was retained, but the title "Reverend" was struck from the end of his the case of Dr. by these presents de-ful for any person against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence has been pronounced by any Commissary or Commissaries of the said Bishop or his Successors, to demand the examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the Bishop himself or his Successors, who upon such demand so made shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority o affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree of his or their Commissary or Commissaries, after

having fully and maturely re-examined and reviewed the same. And if any party or parties shall conceive himself or themselves aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop and his Assessors either in case of any such revision or in any cause originally instituted before such Bishop and his Assessors, it shall be lawful for such party or parties so conceiving himself or themselves to be aggrieved to appeal from such sentence to us, our heirs or successors, in our or their Privy Council, so as notice of such appeal be given to the said Bishop within fifteen days after such sentence shall have been pronounced, and good and sufficient security in the penalty of one hundred pounds given by the appellant or appellants, to pay such costs as shall be awarded in case the sentence appealed from shall be affirmed by us, our heirs or successors. MOREOVER, We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate, and so ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the page of Bishop of Handel, to a gentleman named Smithman. him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name of Bishop of Toronto, and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy such manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee and 5000l., in addition to 25l. to twenty of his oldest fries. n perpetuity, or for term of life or years, or by grant or sisin under the public seal of our said Province of Upper ner of goods, chattels, or things personal whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, and also to demise any of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and here-ditaments whereof or wherein he or they shall or may have any estate or interest as aforesaid, in such amounts as by license under the said manors. have any estate or interest as aforesaid, in such amount Bishop of Gibraltar; that they take this opportunity of as by licence under the public seal of our said Province personally expressing their grateful sense of the valuable of Upper Canada or other lawful means as aforesaid he or they shall at any time be authorized for that purpose. And that he and his successors, by and under name, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all earnest prayers for God's blessing on his spiritual labours."

BISHOP OF MEATH.—At length we are enabled to name of the late Right Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. And that he and his successors, by and under the said elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real, personal, and mixed, as Dickenson, to the charge of the diocease of Meath. It well temporal as spiritual, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever. And that he and his successors LL.D., Archdeacon of Armagh, will be the new Bishop shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time at his and their Irish branch of the Established Church and its noble Priwill and pleasure to break, change, alter, or make new, as to him or them shall seem expedient. MOREOVER We will and ordain by these presents, that the Bishop of the said See of Toronto and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the engaged in the concerns of the Church, with whose in-Province of Canterbury, and to the Most Reverend Father in Christ, William, Lord Bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and his Successors, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in our Kingdom of England is under the authority of the said Archiepiscopal See of a day of religious observance and fasting, it was strictly Canterbury, and the Archbishop thereof, save and except kept by the members of the community in Runcorn. We in the matter of appeals from judgments, decrees, and believe it was set apart on account of national sins and sentences pronounced by the said Bishop of Toronto or iniquities as a day of humiliation, but chiefly as an occahis successors, which we will, shall not be made to the said Archbish p of Canterbury, or to his Curate, but to us, our heirs or successors, in manner aforesaid. And to the conference that their members, during the past

may be firmly holden and done, we will and grant to the aforesaid John Strachan that he shall have these our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of our United Kingom of Great Britain and Ireland, duly made and scaled. IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS, Ourself, at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the third year of our

By Writ of Privy Seal. (Signed) NORMANBY.

Lambeth Palace, 30th July, 1839. Let the Papers for the Consecration be prepared. (Signed) W. CANTERBURY. To the Right Worshipful John Nichol, L.L.D., our Vicar General in Spirituals, or his Surrogate.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. - This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is now re-opened. The interior has undergone thorough cleansing. The choir, which is constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and the seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with soot, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauties of the sculptor's talent. They have been so well cleaned that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's. The whispening callery the coming from the statuary's. The whispering gallery, the Interior of the dome, and the magnificent bassi relievi, are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine olumns now have the appearance of their masterly archiecture, which had been for years lost to the view.

AN EXAMPLE OF CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE.—We have

received gratification in hearing that Thomas Wright, Esq., of Hill Top, in the township of Sharples, has anced his intention of allowing the sum of 100% annually. nounced his intention of allowing the sum of 100. annually to a clergyman, who shall officiate in the school lately licensed in that township by the Lord Bishop of the diocese for Divine Service, in connection with the Established Church, until a church be erected. A gentleman of active habits and great literary acquirements will be immediately ordained thereunto. An evening duty has Gilmour Robinson, Incumbent of Tockholes, and the school-room has been always filled to overflowing. The day school averages 100, and the Sunday school 300 children—a goodly number, when it is considered that the school (which owes its establishment to the exertions of Robert West, Esq., of Belmont) has not yet been opened 12 months.—Blackburn Standard.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN CHURCHES.—BERLIN, SEPT. 28.

—The Rev. Messrs. Tydow and Von Gerlach, who have been to England to make themselves acquainted with the nature and ordinances of the English Episcopal Church, are said to be convinced that the German Protestant Church cannot be united with it.—Hamburgh Papers, Cost 7.

CHURCH-RATES.—St. PETER'S.—A vestry meeting was held yesterday in the parish of St. Peter the Great, in this city, for the purpose of granting a church-rate for the current year. A rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed by Mr. Eaton, and seconded by Mr. Coney, the churchwardens, and carried without opposition. This is highly gratifying, when we recollect that for the last three years this parish has been the scene of factious opposition to all similar proposals. In 1839 the rate was carried by a majority of 30; in 1840 the majority had increased to 60; in 1841, 200. to 60; in 1841 to 90; and in 1842 all opposition has ceased.—Worcester Guardian.

"CLERK" AND "REVEREND."—On Monday last, Messrs. Burnaby and Wilmore proceeded to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Birmingham. There were no objections preferred by the Radicals, and only one claim was instituted by that party. Even this was disallowed. The only cases involving any interest were those of Distion to benefices and licences to Curates may be given which had the appearance of invidiousness—though he

benefices and licences to Curates within the said Diocese | clergy of the Church of England," who were really entimay be given by or by the authority of any two Clergymen of the Church of England resident in the said Diomen of the Church of England resident in the said Diocese, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor of our Province of Upper Canada. AND MORE-OVER we command, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, strictly enjoin as well all and sinheirs and successors, strictly enjoin as well all and sinheirs and successors. gular our Governors, Judges, and Justices, as all and sin-gular Doctors, Curates, and Ministers, Incumbents, and dition. Mr. J. Goodwin still contended for the alteration, other our subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, and said if the Court was not disposed to recognise the name. The same course was adopted in the case of Dr. Hoby. Mr. Morgan said, the objection was frivolous, and he applied for costs. The barrister told him he had no power of granting any; and Mr. J. Goodwin retorted by observing that an application of this nature came with very ill grace from his party, who last year objected to nearly 2000 voters without any sufficient cause. He considered the distinction would be invidious if retained, and he objected to the names because that was the only plan of getting the description altered .- Ten Towns Mes DEANERY OF PETERBOROUGH.—The new Dean Peterborough elect (Dr. Butler), of Sidney Sussex College, was Senior Wrangler aud First Smith's Prize-man in 1794. The Chancellorship of Peterborough and the Rectory of Gaywood will become vacant by the elevation of the Rev. gentleman. His predecessor, the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, vacates preferment to

the amount of about 1400l per annum by his acceptance-THE WILL OF THE LATE DR. IRELAND .- The will of the late John Ireland, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, has just been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Mr. George Giles Vincent and the Rev. William Short, the executors therein named. He gives 1000l. to "Harriet Tuck, formerly an All the rest of his music he bequeathes to Mr. James-Turle, the celebrated organist of Westminster Abbey-Hc gives 2000/, to the Devon and Exeter Hospital in Exeter, 1000l. to the Western Dispensary, in Charles-streets Westminster, and various legacies to friends from 100 purchase mourning rings. The property is sworn under 60.000l.—Britannia.

services uniformly rendered to the society, during his lordship's connection with it for many years, their earnest

mate, could not have been made. The Archdeacon is Incumbent of the Living of Carrenteel, to which he was appointed by its patron, the Lord Primate. The Venelaborious, and efficient. - Dublin Evening Packet

ceeding as rapidly as is possible in this country.—
There is, in various points of view, a great work before us, in which I trust the right-minded and sound
portage with us. It cannot, and ought not but to be
operate with us. It cannot, and ought not but to be
a subject of heartfelt interest and gratitude to every
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fairly, fally, and, I trust, properly represented, in her

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A handsome precedent the line that their members, during the manner aforesaid and bhountain under the Lefters
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