directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a sury of the Lord by the Clergy of the Church. For peculiar dress, that we may be taken out of the ordi- if we look at the subscription-lists of our two great nary rule of our every-day demeanour. What would religious Societies in the Mother Country, and count be affectation in a private man is but a due sense of the sums bestowed by prelates, rectors, vicars, and the solemnity of his office as the public messenger of even curates of the Church, -many of them with mean the Church of God. Now unless our people see this and stinted incomes, -and place these in contrast distinction regarded by ourselves, are they likely to with the gifts of nobles, gentry, and substantial yeoregard it? This is doubtless the reason why a punc- men, the vastness of the disproportion in favour of the tual observance of its rubrical directions is demanded former is saddening, while it is comforting. It is from every minister of our Church. It were superflu-saddening to think that so many thousands of the our to inculcate the necessity of this obedience, for it titled and the wealthy are comparatively cold and needs no words to prove that what men have solemnly indifferent to the duty of aiding in the extension of promised they are bound to perform. If it be urged Christ's kingdom upon earth; and it is refreshing to that some rubrical irregularities are too trivial to re- observe how much this solemn accountability to God quire notice, let us remember that it is the more inex- for all we have and hope for, weighs with and influencusable to be led by trivial causes to depart from the ees those who, by careful study of his holy Word, and enjoined orders of the Church. The case seems to active participation in daily works of charity and piety, be provided for in the preface to the Prayer Book, have come to a lively and just appreciation of its great which reminds us that "although the keeping or and awful weight. And we need but look, for a which reminds us that "although the keeping or and awful weight. And we need but look, for a company in itself, considered is but a realization of the same truth to the published lists of omitting of a ceremony in itself considered is but a realization of the same truth, to the published lists of small thing; yet the wilful and contemptuous trans- our own Church Society: there, almost in every gression and breaking of a common order and disci- parish, we find the Clergy, with poor and insufficient pline is no small offence before God." Nor let it be incomes generally, amongst the largest contributors, this guilt, when obedience is not enforced upon them by their Bishop. For the order of the Prayer Book, which enjoins them to refer dubious cases to his decision, expressly limits his dispensing power to such cases "as are not contrary to any thing which is contained in this book." We give proof therefore that we look at worship as a public ministration in God's found to give £3 17s., or nearly one-fourth of the presence when we render a careful attention to its whole! prescribed solemnities. Through that perfect unifor- Far are we from adducing these facts in any spirit mity, which results from dutiful obedience to an of glorying: on the contrary, we do so from a strong established order, the office of prayer being dischar- feeling of humiliation rather, that the teaching, yes, ged every where with one form and one spirit, exhibits and the practice of God's accredited ministers, has, itself as the uniting principle of a national devotion. as a general rule, produced so meagre a harvest of What better fitted than this spectacle, backed by the fruit. But the times, as we have said, are improving, fervent co-operation of innumerable worshippers to and a better sense of this high Christian obligation is regain those who have wandered from the fold, to ab- rapidly spreading and deepening. The long engrossorb them again into the mighty stream of the public sing floods of speculation and of worldliness are, as we piety, and to teach them the true meaning of united believe, receding, and leaving room, -stinted though

judgment that an attention to the external circum- thankfulness to God, that this tide of desolation has stances of devotion is worthy of regard. That the been mercifully stayed by the mandate of the Most House of God should accord with the solemn and in- High; that the rivalry of Mammon has been arrested spiring feelings of devotion, that when men enter it, and subdued; that the golden image which the they should remember the Psalmist's words, "O come world and its fashions have set up, is losing many of let us worship and fall down, and kneel before the its devotees; that the temple of Gcd receives a better Lord our maker," that every knee should be bent in reverence and love; and that men, in these happily reverence, every voice lifted up in adoration; these improving times, are more content to lay their offerare no trivial niceties, whether we regard the effect ings humbly and thankfully upon His altar. L. To be concluded in our next.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844. triumph over the "High Church," or as some are

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Diocesan Church Society now incorporated by law, these were found amongst the supporters of Dr. Syand, from its present constitution having a more fixed, mons. This is evident enough from a letter addressed established, and permanent claim than ever upon the by Dr. Hook to a friend at Oxford upon the subject support of all the members of the Church Catholic in of this very election,-a letter which not only points Upper Canada, naturally lead us to the consideration out the position assumed by the High Church, or of the duty of almsgiving. Not that we are about to rather the sound Church party in this exciting case, enter into any minute or elaborate discussion of this but which manifests very clearly and very satisfactorily great Christian obligation; but some remarks upon it how far removed the sentiments of genuine Highare called for, preliminary to a consideration of the Churchmen are from the wild and dangerous opinions Church from the beginning.

movement of the present day,—a movement which, pleasure in subjoining here: notwithstanding the lamented indiscretions and eccentricities of a few, is nevertheless one for which we have great cause to be thankful,—so much attention has been given to the high and solemn duty of statedly and systematically bestowing, in furtherance of the cause of God and his Church, a portion of the worldly in the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the indicate the conduct of Dr. Symons as one of the conduct of Dr. Sym entirely to Him. And rejoiced are we to find the sentiment more widely prevailing, that such a contribution of our worldly wealth, be it great or small is bution of our worldly wealth, be it great or small, is tice is the most essential virtue.

"But it was soon discovered that in this want of confi-

Testament dispensation; and if it was not formally of Dr. Symons will be regarded as protesting in favour of repeated in the New Testament economy, it was, we the Romanizers.
"Now, after the publication of Mr. Ward's book, which may believe, because there could be no need of its defends Popery on ultra-Protestant principles, and direct and solemn reiteration. Christians would not therefore subversive both of principle and truth; a be likely to think themselves under less obligation to after various publications which have appeared of late with the evident intention of introducing Mariolatry, in they, it must have been considered, would be sure to carry out the spirit of the Law in this particular, when the law in this particular, carry out the spirit of the Law in this particular, when the Law came to be merged into the Gospel: the deliverance from the bondage of Egypt, and the possession of the milk and honey of the land of Canaan, would shrink with abhorrence from any appearance of would not surely awaken greater thankfulness, or provoke to larger acts of liberal bounty for the furtherance against Dr. Symons without seeming to side with the of the truth and honour of God, than the redemption true believers.

If Christians have, in later days, neglected this great duty or thought too lightly of it, it proves not that the duty or thought too lightly of it, it proves not that the obligation is, in all its awful force, diminished, but ings might prejudice his judgment. We do not, of course, obligation is, in all its awful force, diminished, but that they have departed grievously from the spirit and the teaching of their creed; and happy, we repeat, it the teaching of their creed; and happy, we repeat, it ments of each question which may be brought before him merits of each question which may be brought before him the teaching of discontinuous and the controversy will induce him to weigh well the present controversy will induce him to weigh well the merits of each question which may be brought before him the precisely the same eyes as he-regarded every other species of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of the case of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of the Catholic case of dissent from the ancient faith of th is that, in the revival of God's good work among us, ere he proceeds to act.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faither to a sense of this fully "W. F. Hook. Christians are so fast awakening to a sense of this fully, great responsibility.

We have, in the present generation, some noble instances of this reviving sense of Christian duty. - provoked from certain members of the Convocation,-For the spirit and the manners of the times have been our purpose being merely to shew that the Highlamentably adverse to the growth and spread of this Church party, properly so called, did not identify better principle. Not to speak of the tide of worldli- themselves with the opposition to Dr. Symons. In ness and luxury which, in the accumulation of riches further confirmation of this, we annex the following from commercial speculation chiefly, has rolled in extracts from two religious periodicals, the principles devastation over the fair face of the moral and spiritual of which, as far as we can judge, differ not from those creation, there has been too long prevailing a false and which have always been advocated in our own journal. fatal notion that to cling with fidelity to some religious What follows is from the Churchman's Newspaper, Shibboleth, was Christian zeal,—to be the devotee of published in London: some peculiar doctrine, and to sit with assiduity at the "The election of Dr. Symons to the Vice-Chancellorfeet of the Gamaliel who proclaimed it, was the fulfil- ship of the University of Oxford, was carried, on Tuesday ment of the whole amount of Christian obligation .- last, by a majority much larger than we anticipated. Contrasted with this religious passion,—the offspring of spiritual pride and itching ears,—public prayer was nothing; the lowly-bended knee, the humble voice of supplication, the contrite spirit and the broken heart, was nothing; God's own ordinances, in short,—his supplication, the contrite spirit and the broken heart, was nothing; God's own ordinances, in short,—his contributed in the contribute of the

said that individual clergymen are exonerated from -appropriating, in many, many instances, more than tained in this book." We give proof therefore that from every source not exceeding £150 per annum, is

it still be,-for the growth of better plants and sounder It is as contributing then to such an enlightened principles. It is a subject, we repeat, for unfeigned

But this leads us to the consideration of another of His courts who is King of kings and Lord of lords. branch of the subject, which, however, must be post- be repealed. We are persuaded that all parties are poned to a future number.

The particulars of the election of the Rev. Dr. Symons to the Vice-Chancellorship of Oxford, will be found in another column. This is hailed as a great pleased to term it, the "Tractarian" or "Pusevite" party. Perhaps it is not unjustly designated a victory over the individuals who, from entertaining and promulgating extreme views, are branded by what is meant to be the opprobrious names implied in the epithets last quoted; but it is assuredly no triumph over those who are correctly and legitimately styled The remarks in our last two numbers upon the High-Churchmen, because a very large majority of mner of presenting our offerings to God as suggested of the few who, under that classification, are almost as

substance which, whatever be its measure, we owe six Doctors who condemned Dr. Pusey without assigning

not to be regarded as a thing of conveniency or caprice, but a solem obligation,—a duty from which, with a dence the majority of the members of the University did not coincide: the apposition, therefore, to Dr. Symons but a solem obligation,—a duty from which, with a becoming sense of accountability, there is no escape; that, in short, the impression has become so much have voted against Dr. Symons on the grounds before more general and deeply grafted, that the systematic alluded to would have had any objection to record their becomes our first and greatest anxiety, as redeemed and thankful Christians, to discharge.

The nature and extent of this obligation was clearly stated, by the authority of God himself, under the Old

Romanizers, we must stand aloof from the contest. In adopting this course, we are quite prepared for censure of the world by Christ his only begotten Son, and the from both of the contending parties, but there seems to promise of the everlasting blessedness of heaven to be no alternative left to us, except that of expressing our valry of their order, with the meek though resolute spirit

"Vicarage, Leeds, Oct. 4."

We do not insert the rejoinder which this letter

was nothing; God's own ordinances, in short,—his of the Church on any such occasion in future. Dr. sacraments especially,—were nothing; almsgiving as principle, a prescribed and systematic duty, was a principle, a prescribed and systematic duty, was

almost superfluous. But it may be as well to notice that an attention to what may seem the minor decencies of rubrical observance, falls under the same head. It is because we are in God's presence, discharging as His ministers a public part, that each word and gesture is to be adapted to that authorized rule, which directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a direct of the church is to the full out and guidance part the quiet of Cathodics determined to did not many zealous and good Catholics determined to did not many zealous and good Catholics determined to did not many zealous and good Catholics determined to did not many zealous and good Catholics determined to did not many zealous and good Catholics determined to divide the quiet of Cabinets. It is against the quiet of Cabinets and good Catholics determined to divide the views of men who, The Morning Post and who may add enlightened consideration of this variety of Young England a gradual and

Churchman's Family Gazette:-"We readily confess that we have no great sympathy with the Romanising party as it is termed, at Oxford; and the proceedings at the election of Dr. Symons are o justify a departure from the ordinary course of procetreme opinions of the few of whose feelings and views Mr. Ward would now appear to be the representative, and who compose, after all, but a small portion of the inority, are a source of much pain to all sound Churchmen; but we feel confident that there is no good ground for apprehension, that either the writings or the actions tain, to return to a more catholic course of duty and de- be distributed for the redemption of sinners on the payvotion. All sound Churchmen are content to watch the ment of a sum of money to the Pope of Rome, hey shall be removed. On the other hand, the 'unwise nd unstable' among us are satisfied with the simple discovery that faults have been committed; that some of the essential features of Catholicity have been overlooked; but without waiting to investigate the sources of the evil, we shall soon cease to have to lament their existence."

We are obliged to our correspondent R. P. C. for the suggestion he throws out; but we must take occa- their opinions? sion to remind him that we have not by any means been silent upon the subject to which his letter adverts. We expressed ourselves strongly, though briefly, upon this grievance; and should say much more concerning it, could we entertain the slightest doubt that so obnoxious and disgraceful an enactment will forthwith its partial and unconstitutional character are but the prelude to its indignant removal from our Statute-book. We do not feel much surprise at any enactment proceeding from the late Legislative Assembly; but we cannot repress our wonder that a Statute so much at variance with British usage, and so utterly subversive of British privilege, should ever have received the

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Churchman's Almanuc for 1845, published by the Messrs. Rowsell of Toronto; -an excellent compilation, which is worthy of general patronage.

We have also received an Essay on Madness, from the pen of Robert Spear, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, which appears to be ably written, and to suggest many useful hints for the treatment of that fearful malady.

Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Sir,-At the conclusion of my last letter I made some in his own holy Word, and adopted by his ransomed of the few who, under that classification, are almost as much astray from the sound principles of the Church vious to the close of the last century. Let us now see And rejoiced are we to see that, in the religious

And rejoiced are we to see that, in the religious

Romanists on the other. This letter we have much

This letter we have much favour to an expansive system of traffic, were dis qualities of the English Sovereignty, until the House of Commons usurped the better portion of its prerogatives. A widening of our electoral scheme, great facilities to commerce, and the rescue of our Roman Catholic fellow subjects from the Puritanic yoke, from fetters which have been fastened on them by British Parliaments in spite of the protests and exertions of English Sovereigns; these were the three great elements of the real Pitt system—a system founded on the traditions of our monarchy, and caught from the writings, the speeches, the councils of those who, for the sake of these and analogous benefits, had ever been anxious that the Sovereign of England should never be degraded into the position of a Venetian

It is the firm belief not only of every Churchman, but also of every Conservative, that the Sovereigns of England have always, with a very few notorious exceptions been anxious to rule their people with a paternal sway; that, with these few exceptions, they have all been unmore general and deeply grafted, that the systematic appropriation of a part of our substance to the cause of God is a debt which we cannot, and dare not, refuse to pay,—a debt which takes premainded are not, refuse to pay,—a debt which takes premainded are not, refuse to pay,—a debt which it the character of a public officer is to be answered. Thus religious or other causes to disturb the balance or risk the quiet of the nation, they stepped forward and endea-

oured, as far as in them lay, to prevent it. Mr. D'Israeli has confounded the proceedings of the monarchy previous to the Revolution with those which took place afterwards. He has confounded the former period, when there was no question as to the right to the throne, with the after period, when there was. In the latter period the Sovereign had to contend not only with the religious errors of Popery, but also with its manifest interest in maintaining the right of the exiled family ble virtue of opposing error and of maintaining the permanence of the State as it was then constituted. On this account it was that the early Sovereigns of the Revolu-tion were bound hand and foot to the Whigs. It is clear that many of the Tory Lords never thoroughly understood how religious errors in the Sovereign could absolve them from their oath of allegiance. An encroachment upon the rights and doctrines of their established Church they would resist to the death, and they would combine in this their resistance the fire, and gallantry, and chiearnest wish that the contest may be given up.

"In saying that we have no confidence in Dr. Symons, we judge of him only from his public conduct, and merely full, securities on this head, their loyalty might be dan-

gerous to the existing Government.

During the reign of George III. this feeling passed Church. And yet we know that George III. regarded it as the most dangerous of all kinds of dissent. We know that he peremptorily prevented Mr. Pitt from introducing a bill for Roman Catholic emancipation. We also know that George IV. entertained the same opinion; and from Lord Eldon's memoranda we learn his sufferings and his agony when he was forced to consent to the passing of that destructive enactment which was then pressed upon him as a necessary coup d'etat. How comes it that Mr. Pitt, departing from the acknowledged views and hereditary tenets of his party, ever seriously contempla an enactment? And how comes it that Sir Robert Peel's administration takes under its especial protection not only dissenters, but Romanists; every kind of departure from the faith of the Church of England (except Socialism which was taken into none but Lord Melbourne's patronage), and never in religious matters interposes the pre-rogative of the Crown in the House of Lords for any other

the most dangerous species of dissent. In these cavilling we are informed, to save the rights and authority of the days, every man who professes himself a Churchman according to the Bible and the plain meaning of the Book of Common Prayer, is branded as a Puseyite or half Paccellor is final, and although submitted to the house, canpist. How Dr. Pusey may feel I cannot tell, for I never not be set aside; consequently the Vice-Chancellor did and the proceedings at the election of Dr. Symons are therefore deprived of much of that interest with which we might otherwise have been disposed to regard them. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the course pursued by the Board, of which Dr. Symons was a member, are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together, that if I, in the progress of my are so blended together.

First, then, Romanism is politically to be dreaded because it is actuated by the exclusive spirit of all dissent. The Romanist is exclusive because he denies salvation to all who do not believe in the supremacy of one solitary and isolated Bishop. He is dangerous in his exclusion, because he holds that fire, faggot, and all treachery may be religiously and meritoriously used against all who do not believe as he does. His religion is, like that of all dissent, to nourish the pride of man, not the glory of God. He erects in heaven a power independent of the Redeemer, in any system, either religious or otherwise, which has for its object the improvement and better carrying out of the principles upon which it is based, can ever be accomplete the improvement and better carrying out of the principles upon which it is based, can ever be accomplete the improvement and better carrying out of the principles upon which it is based, can ever be accomplete the improvement and better carrying out of the makes a new creed that the Virgin Mary rules the Godhead in heaven, the same as any human plished, unless the parties with whom it originates are possessed of the requisite purity of conduct, and integrity | Pope the right of declaring how her favour is to be sef character, to insure respect and attention to their exthink that both these characteristics are observable in the present attempt, on the part of the Church in Great Britain, to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain, to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain, to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain, to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church in Great Britain to return to a more catholic course of the church to the church to

rogress of the good work with calmness and Christian attence; and while they look back with humiliation and egret on the black spots in the past history of the Church, hey await with confidence the arrival of the period when commanding such enormous funds for extending its power and propagating its errors, that once to give it entrance is for ever to array its whole powers against you. How comes it that our present Conservative Ministry at one and the same time encourages this dangerous power, much less to attempt to apply a cure, busy themselves in the endeavour to find out new causes of complaint, and distens with favour to the suggestions of every other species of dissent? How comes it that it gives name and display a restlessness and uneasiness, to say the least, which leads to a great want of confidence in their soundness as Churchmen. As we stated at the outset, we do not sympathise in such feelings; and we sincerely trust that does our present so called Conservative Ministry do all this? Because they are blinded by the economical philosophy. The plain strong good sense of the Conserva-tives of England, saw the errors of this philosophy long Is Young England an increasing manifestation of

It is a great mistake to suppose that a reform in the Commons House of Parliament was brought about solely by the exertions of the Whigs, though they are certainly very welcome to take credit for the special measure which hey introduced and carried. From the moment that the man Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, the whole Conservative body in England was as fully aware that an eration in the representative system was necessary as Whigs pretended to be. They became aware that principles were to be looked to quite as much as party.— They saw it to be necessary that members of the House should not dare to turn their backs on principles, and o high rank and illustrious descent, but they could no inger allow their representatives to be little else than ominees of any separate influence, however exalted .-They withdrew their support from the then Cabinet, but, They withdrew their support from the them not organize not having made resistance a habit, they did not organize in opposition, and the Whigs came into power. The economical philosophy became more flourishing than ever, and it is only of late that they have put themselves combination against it.
What the nature of this philosophy is, I shall proceed

to explain in my next.
I am, Sir, your most obd't. serv't,

Toronto, 29th October, 1844.

RELIGIOUS CONCILIATION.

My dear Sir,-In your paper of Nov. 1st, I read with a mixed feeling of pleasure and pain, a communication on "Episcopacy and Methodism on the St. Clair." The writer appears to have been imbued with correct views upon the distinctive character of our Church, but feared or rather disliked to state them openly, (yet of course peacefully.) thinking perhaps that "conciliation" in Church matters might attain the end which he desired. His experience however has added another, to the many examples of the truth of the maxim "Magna est veritas et prævalebit." Perhaps the following passage from the "remains" of the Rev. Richard Cecil, may not inaptly ustrate the incorrectness of the "surrender principle" but he if it may so be called :-

I could talk with men of the world on their own ground, and then win them over to mine. I was food of painting, and so talked with them on that subject. This from a well-sheltered secured harbour, and could rejoice ing, and so talked with them on that subject. This pleased them, but I did not consider that I gave a consequence to their pursuits which does not belong to them; whereas I ought to have endeavoured to raise them above them, that they might engage in higher. I did not see this at the time; but I now see it to have been a great error. A wealthy man builds a fine house and opens to himself fine prospects; he wants you to see which out our statutes of the University so strictly enjoin; and the property of the peace of the consequence to their pursuits which one and divisions within seem quite to rival those without our walls. And this, notwithstanding what ought to be the firmest bonds of union. The pursuits in which we are engaged ought to foster the spirit of harmony which our statutes of the University so strictly enjoin; and to their pursuits within; but now the dissenting that, though the waves were dashing upon it from without, all was peace and quiet within; but now the dissenting that, though the waves were dashing upon it from without, all was peace and quiet within; but now the dissenting that the time; but I now see it to have been a great error. A wealthy man builds a fine house and opens to himself fine prospects; he wants your to see them, for he is sick of them himself. They thus draw and to be branded as a "disturber of the peace of the you into their schemes. A man has got £10,000; you congratulate him upon it, and that without any intimation of his danger, or his responsibility. Now you may tell him in the pulpit that riches are nothing worth; but

November, 1844.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of The Church. I must confess, my dear Sir, that I have been greatly surprised that the Conservative press generally, and especially "the Church," should have taken so little notice of the insult that has been offered to the Clergy, and, through them, to our venerable Church, by that most irreligious and unconstitutional Act of the Legislature, or rather, I should say, of the ex-Ministers, (as they are sometimes called), which deprives them of their electoral franchise. Would it not be well to agitate the subject, and to recommend the Clergy, and not only the Clergy, but all Churchmen, to petition for a repeal of that Act? In this district it is our intention to petition. Many of our brethren are very warm on the subject. We feel that we are aggrieved, by being deprived, in a manner without precedent in the history of Christian nations, of the enjoyment of our just rights; -that we are debased in the eyes of the people, as unworthy, in the opinion of the Legislature, of being entrusted with the electoral franchise; that the interests of religion are in cons injured in the persons of the Clergy, and the honour of our venerable Church greatly disparaged.

It appears to me that the above are the legitimate con-sequences of that Act. I do trust, therefore, that the "Church," which has always been the uncompromising defender of our rights, will speak out on the subject, and in a fearless manner. Let us take warning; for a spirit is abroad, yez even in the Church, that, if not restrained in Season, will yet trample the Clergy under foot. May God avert this! But'l do confess that I am one of those who tremble at the aspect of the times. Canada East, Oct. 29, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP. -ELECTION OF DR. SYMONS. Oxford, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—In a Convocation, holden this day at 12 o'clock, the letter from the Chancellor of the University nominating the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President o arpose but to destroy a Bishopric of the Church of Eng-nd?—a Bishopric in Wales, which the whole of that St. John's, whose term of office had expired, was read to land?—a Bishopric in Wales, which the whole of that principality protest against being despoiled. The cause upon this occasion exceeded by far any previous attendance, and the Convocation was accordingly holden in the is to be found in "that age of economical statesmanship which" says Coningsby, "Lord Shelburne had predicted theatre, the area of which was densely crowded, whilst the in 1787, when he demolished in the House of Lords Bishop Watson and the balance of trade, which Mr. Pitt comprehended, and for which" (by giving way to it till his clear intellect was couvinced by Mr, Burke to the sacraments especially,—were nothing; aimsgiving as a principle, a prescribed and systematic duty, was nothing.

But the times in this respect have changed, at least are changing; and God be praised for it. And where this active principle of piety is most reflected on, and solven a principle of piety is most reflected on, and solven a principle of piety is most reflected on, and systematic duty, was periodical, however, by the Romanizing of Llandaff and Chichester, the Dean of Salisbury, Sir Charles Vaughans, Producing the nation."

Lord Sandon, Lord Ashley, Lord Dalhousie, the Bishops of Llandaff and Chichester, the Dean of Salisbury, Sir Charles Vaughans, Sir J. B. Bosanquet, Sir Thomas Dyke Aland, Mr. Ross, M.P., Dean of Norwich, Lord Fever-all will be forgotten; but if otherwise, he may expect another contest for his re-election next October. But to such threats Dr. Symons will of course pay but small attention.

Lord Sandon, Lord Ashley, Lord Dalhousie, the Bishops of Llandaff and Chichester, the Dean of Salisbury, Sir Thomas Dyke Charles Vaughans, Sir J. B. Bosanquet, Sir Thomas Dyke Aland, Mr. Ross, M.P., Dean of Norwich, Lord Fever-all will be forgotten; but if otherwise, he may expect another contest for his re-election next October. But to such the such as the first explosion that it caused. It has infected political philosophy ever since, and, without losing one of its distinctive principles, has, and, without losing one of its distinctive principles, has, and where the principle of piety is most reflected on, and where the periodical philosophy ever since, and the periodical philosophy ev

"The majority would undoubtedly have been much less, it must inevitably lead, been introduced into every de- Spry, Rev. Dr. Penfold, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Edward

Before I enter, however, upon the dangerous and unterpated.

The following is from the Edinburgh Observer and

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The following is from the Edinburgh Observer and the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the most dangerous and unterpated the following the following the most dangerous species of discount. In these cavilling the cavilling the following the fo a condemning a party unheard, we do not think that a argument, venture to trespass, Rev. Sir, on your province, circle, and tendered their votes to the two proctors, passing out of the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with a description of the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and one with the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and the vice-Chancel convenience. When the papers were cast up, the senior proctor declared "Majori parti placet." The numbers however, were pretty generally understood to be-

Non-placet.... 183 Majority.....

Convocation in a speech, which was universally admired, as well for the elegance of the composition as for the as well for the designate of the composition as for the moderation it displayed on those subjects on which the late Vice-Chancellor, if any man, has reason to be most sensitive. He has, however, won golden opinions by his conduct this day, than which nothing could be more

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, began by expressing years, in humble reliance upon strength not his own.— The laws of the University, his confidence in the good opinion of those he was addressing, and, above all, his humble trust in the Divine help wrought upon him, in the first instance, not to decline the duty. And though he had, in the discharge of it, been subjected to suspicion, ridicule, and reproach, nevertheless, having been by the favour of the Chancellor, and the assent of Convocation, so many times entrusted with the high office, it was a gratifying duty on his part to thank his friends, freely to pinion of those he was addressing, and, above all, his gratifying duty on his part to thank his friends, freely to which had been contributed, with interest. pardon his enemies, if any he really had, and to wish them all manner of good consistent with the true faith, and of the happily reformed faith of the Church of England. He next alluded to the death of Dr. Hall, Master f Pembroke; and commended the talents of his succes-or, the Dean of Jersey. The Queen's safe delivery, and of age. the birth of another Prince, were the next topics of conratulation. Then the visit of the King of Saxony to Oxford, and that of the Prince of Prussia, in company with the great Duke, the noble Chancellor of the University. He described it as an interesting and agreeable ight to observe those two illustrious men, evidently united by the closest ties of friendship, and enjoying each the highest honour which the University could bestow upon them respectively, revisiting the scenes to which the Prince had been introduced in early youth, and vieing with each other in showing respect to their adopted Alma Mater. The speech next alluded to the completion of the

and the modern languages to the severer pursuits of the The next topic was the admirable behaviour of the young men at the recent grand commemoration.—
He lamented the tumults of former years, and congratulated the house upon the change which had vindicated the ancient reputation of Oxford, for gentlemanly manners, and observance of academical discipline. He next said his desire was that his speech should be short and temperate. But his duty would be very im-perfectly discharged unless he attempted to say a few ledged talent and varied attainments, added great knowledge of business and kindness of disposition. there would always be a sufficient number of such men to stand by the University in its difficulties and dangers. In conclusion, he humbly thanked God for having constantly supplied him with strength and assistance to ena-ble him to bear up against the varied difficulties, dangers and anxieties of his office; and he earnestly invoked the Divine favour and blessing on the University, that she might continue faithfully and diligently to discharge her various duties towards individuals and the country at large, in the language used in admitting candidates to the higher degrees: "Ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et ad profectum Sacrosanctæ matris Ecclesiæ et

The usual ceremonies having been gone through in | pla making the declaration, delivering the insignia of office,

new situation, particularly in such times as the present; but he declared that he should have felt that he was shrinking from his duty if he were deterred by those differences. it may so be called:—
"I fell into a mistake, when a young man, in thinking fleulties from undertaking the office to which he had been on will tell him this in vain, while you tell him out of ledge myself. Rather I would avow my conviction that, it that they are."

Lord Chesterfield says "a man's character is degraded when he is to be had." A minister of the Church of Enq-

Vice-Unancellors—viz., the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Provost of Oriel; the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's; the Rev. Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln; the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University.

CANADA.

Queen and Prince Albert with the Garter and the George, and received the accollade. Taking the king's arm, Her Master of University.

The same day the King received an address from the corporation of Windsor, in returning thanks for which he again dwelf upon the advantages of peace:—

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Church Society's House, November, 1844.

The LORD BISHOP in the Chair. At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Wed-esday, the 6th of November, 1844,—

The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his acounts, shewing a balance in hand of £236 17s. 7 d.:

Also an account showing that the receipts since the last regular Monthly Meeting of the Central Board have been, bot, and Huron Branch Associations... 25 0 0

£307 17 6 The payments during the same period have been: For rent and other current expenses, ...£ 62 17 9 Remittance to England for Books, £100 To the Rev. H. B. Osler for Church building in Albion, being a sum spe-

For six months' salary of Mr. J. Wilson,

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:
One Quarter's Rent, due 1st Oct..... James Browne's acct. for Freight, &c ... 23 15 0 Diocesan Press, Stock for Depository, £29 16 0
Expenses including pamphlets

containing forms and directions for title deeds, 10 14 0 40 10 0

Gas Company, six months, from 1st July

It was resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven pounds be allowed to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, for expences incurred (under the direction of the Lord Bishop) during a special visit to the Indians at the Sault St. Marie. It was agreed, That the Standing Committee meet on the last Saturday of every month, or oftener if necessary, to prepare such matters of business, including the accounts, as require to be submitted at the next General

Meeting of the Society.

The Standing Committee made a report concerning the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the consideration of which was deferred until information or suggestions should be

obtained from Clergymen or others, who may feel an The Lord Bishop laid the following hints on the table: Hints towards forming a Widows' Fund.

1. That the number of Clergymen in this Diocese is about

2. That this number is continually increasing,—a circumstance which makes it difficult to discover the average of deaths

daring the year, but it may be assumed at 3 per hundred.

3. That the rapid increase of Clergymen which may be anticipated, and the short time that many of them will have contributed, present great difficulties in the way of establishing a Widows' Fund in this Diocese.

4. That assuming that three Clergymen die annually, and that $2\frac{1}{2}$ leave Widows whose mean age is 52, we find that the expectation of a Widow's life, according to Dr. Halley's table, the only one within my reach, is 16.66, which multiplied by 2½ gives 41.65, or rather 42, the greatest number of Clergy The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, then addressed the men's Widows in every hundred that can ever be alive at one

5. That the annual rate of each contributor, including a

gentlemanly and forbearing. We supply a short abstract | Widow, is a contribution far too great to be borne by the Clergy of this Diocese. 7. That an annual collection in all the Parishes and Stations

his satisfaction at being at length permitted to resign an office the labours of which he had sustained during four the Capital. 8. That special donations must be solicited to augment the

9. That no annuities be paid for the first ten years, but that

11. That on a Widow's marriage her annuity cease. 12. That contributors pay one year in advance.
13 That in case of death or marriage of Widows having children, one-half of the annuity to which such Widow w

14. That there be four classes of rates-1. To secure an annuity of £25 p annum £ 6 11 3 £30 3. " £40 " 10 10 0 13 2 6 £50 " 15. That the yearly collections, donations and savings, may

40..... " 50...... 10 2 6
Should the collections and donations be liberal, it is hoped that

Iniversity Gallery and Taylor Building; he can attend the University upon being permitted, by means of after the lapse of ten years a further reduction of the l after the lapse of ten years a further reduction of the rates may tors who may be more than 30 years of age.

17. That it is essential to the prosperity of the fund that all the Clergy should be included.

It was agreed, That five hundred Collecting Cards be rinted at the Diocesan Press. It was agreed, That Messrs. Strachan and Cameron be

ppointed Solicitors to the Society now incorporated.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.—The Chapel adjoining the Rectory was consecrated on Friday, the 1st instant, in the morning, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, attended by six of his Clergy. H. Lorson and D. Clergy. of his Clergy. H. Jessop and T. Cary, Esqrs., Churchwardens, and several other gentlemen, presented the petition for the consecration of the Chapel; the Rev. R. R. Burrage read the sentence of consecration. The Rev. Cofficial Mackie read the morning prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Chaderton and E. C. Parkin, who read the lessons; the Rev. E. W. Sewell read the epistle, the Lord Bishon himself reading the automated and sons; the Rev. E. W. Sewell read the epistle, the Bishop himself reading the ante-communion service, and addressing the numerous congregation in a manner than the covering. The pame given to this appropriate to the occasion. The name given to the place of worship falls in with the festival celebrated by

he Church for the day on which the Consecration took NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A sermon, on behalf of this &c., the new Vice Chancellor ascended the chair, when he was greeted with loud plaudits from all sides. Upon taking his seat, he proceeded, as is usual, to make a short address to the assembly.

He expressed his deep sense of the difficulties of his new situation, particularly is such times as the proceeded again at the Cathedral in the afternoon and at

Arrival of the Hibernia.

By the Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, which left England on the 19th of October, and arrived at Boston on the 2nd inst, we have received seven days later intelligence from England.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH. On Friday, the Order of the Garter was conferred upon the King of the French at Windsor Castle, amidst great pomp and magnificence. In a state chair sat Queen Victoria, in the mantle of the order, its motto inscribed on a bracelet that encircled her arm, a diamond tiara on her head. The chair of the law in the chair of th peace of the circled her arm, a diamond thara on her head. The chief statute would state by her side was vacant. Round the table before her the some ten knights companions of the highest rank.

purple velvet of the order was seen on all that group Queen, the knights, the chairs, the table; gold glowing at every turn, on robes and furniture. On the steps of the throne, behind the Queen's chair were seated the high ciril when he is to be had." A minister of the Church of England ought never "to be had"; and there is no fear that he will be had, if he studies and hecomes accurately acquainted with the principles of his own Church. That so many in this respect err, however, I am free to admit, is rather their misfortune than their fault. The proper teaching of the Church has been too much overlooked and neglected, but the times assure us that a healthful effort at improvement is in progress.

Yours very sincerely,

A TORONTO CHURCHMAN.

upon the advantages of peace:—
"The union of France and England is of great importance to

both nations; not from any wish of aggrandizement, however. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. * * * * France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union? France, but cordial union."

A splendid dinner in St. George's Hall to commemorate the

King's installation, at which there were a hundred guests, adorned with all the splendours of Jewellery and precious stones.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London arrived at Windsor with a supplier of Lordon arrived at

of London arrived at Windsor with an address to present the King of the French. The carriages drew up at the entrance gate of St. George's Hall, where the officers of the Queen's houshold were in waiting to receive the address. Corporation were received in the saloon by Louis Philippe Corporation were received in the saloon by Lodis and M. Guizot. The deputation were introduced by Lord Sydney to the King. His Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest. The Recorder, Mr. Law, then read the address, which was of the usual complimentary character. At the conclusion the Lord Mayor handed a copy of the address the King.

At the conclusion the Lord Mayor handed a copy of dress to the King.

In receiving the address from his Lordship the King said:

"I well remember your father, Mr. Magnay, I had the happiness of seeing him in the Egyptian-Hall of the Mansion-house when he filled the high situation which you now hold. I rewit when he filled the high situation which you now hold member him with much pleasure, and the hospitable manner is which he received me. It affords me great pleasure to receive such an address at your hands." His Majesty then read answer from a paper which he held in his hand. The most arribine feature is the following:

answer from a paper which he held in his hand.

striking feature is the following:

"I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantages. The preservation of that good understanding in the same time a place of preservation who would at large ing is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at larger and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success.

crown them with success."

His Majesty read the above passage with marked emphasis When he had concluded, he handed the copy of the answ the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook bands reat cordiality, again entering into conversation with him-The Lord Mayor having expressed a wish that his departs

could have visited the citizens of London before his depart the King replied :- " I assure you, that if I had time, eth should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is ted. I should wish very much to visit Guildhall, the Mansion

After the departure of the deputation, the King of the French Outen, Prince Albarrate the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and others of the Royal party paid a visit to Eton College, where the boys house, and Fishmongers'-hall."