

learn that Mr. Walbran is preparing a full account of the remains of this interesting building, which we understand will be published in some forthcoming number of the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, illustrated with necessary cuts and ground-plans. The greatest praise is due to Captain S. Smith, of Green Road, Ripon, for the pains and interest he has taken on the excavation, as well as to Mr. W. Mason, the Steward of the Abbey grounds, who has lost no opportunity of fully developing the hitherto buried dome of the old Lords of Pontefract.—Yorkshire Gazette.

TESTIMONIAL OF HERBERT.—A week or two since, several ladies of the congregation of St. Paul's, Penzance, presented the Rev. Henry Batten with a very elegant silk gown.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.—It is proposed that several of the nobility purpose to follow the example set by Sir C. Anderson, Bart., and place stained glass windows in Lincoln Cathedral to the memory of deceased relatives. A more appropriate monument, we do not think, could be imagined than a beautiful window in the chief Church of the diocese; and if the example be well followed by many, the common glass windows of the Cathedral will in the course of a few years, have given place to windows harmonising with the edifice, and contributing to the beauty of its imposing details.

PENNSYLVANIA CHURCH.—This new edifice, to be called St. Mark's Church, is fast progressing towards completion, and owing to the liberality of the Right Hon. Lord Ward, the church when finished will present one of the most complete modern churches of the present day.—Waterbury's Chronicle.

WILLS.—A new church is in contemplation for the hamlet of Charlton, in the parish of Downton. We now learn that an estimate of the cost has been prepared, which (including a sum set apart for repairs) is about £1,250. The endowment has been provided conjointly by Lord Newson, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, and the Vicar of Downton; and a site has been handsomely offered by Mr. Newman of Charlton.

TABERNACLE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—We have the gratification of noticing that a very elegant testimonial, in the form of a silver libanum stand from Messrs. Paines, Goldsmiths, of Bath, has been presented to the Rev. Thomas S. G. Graves, by his parishioners and friends in Wotton and Marston, as a tribute of regard on the close of his ministry amongst them. The stand bears a suitable inscription.

LIABILITY OF THE PARISH TO LIGHT THE CHURCH FOR EVENING SERVICES.—The evening service at Trinity Chapel, a Chapel of Ease to St. Mary's Church, Bridgewater, having been omitted on Sunday, the 18th of Feb., in consequence of the churchwardens having neglected to provide the means for lighting, the Bishop, after a first inflexible admonition, issued a peremptory order, calling upon the wardens to provide proper and sufficient light for the evening service at such church, warning them at the same time, that ecclesiastical proceedings would be taken if they should refuse or neglect to do so. The parish thereupon voted the sum necessary for the future expense of lighting.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

- ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. Rev. H. J. GIBBERT, M. A. Rector, Rev. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Sunday,—10 A. M. and 3 P. M. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Rev. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M. TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. Rev. W. H. RIDLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 3 P. M. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Rev. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 7 P. M. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) Rev. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Sunday,—12 Noon, and 6 P. M.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns: Day, Date, 1st Lesson, 2d Lesson. Rows for G, M, T, W, T, F, S, G.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JULY 12, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDER.

Table with columns: First Page, Fourth Page. Lists various articles and their page numbers.

Toronto, 12th July, 1849.

MY DEAR BRETHREN RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the following List.

- I remain, &c., JOHN TORONTO. July, 1849. Monday, 23, Scarborough, St. Jude's Ch. 11 A.M. Do. Christ's Ch. 3 P.M. Tuesday, 24, Uxbridge Mills 11 A.M. Mr. Fair's 3 P.M. Wednesday, 25, Breck, West Church 11 A.M. Do. East Church 3 P.M. Thursday, 26, Beavertown 10 A.M. Friday, 27, St. Paul's, Whitby 4 P.M. Saturday, 28, Windsor, St. John's 11 A.M. Sunday, 29, St. John's, Bowmanville 10 A.M. Inniskillen 2 P.M. Clarke 5 P.M. Monday, 30, Newton 10 A.M. Port Hope 3 P.M. Tuesday, 31, Perryton 10 A.M. Cavan, 2nd Church 4 P.M. August, 1849. Wednesday, 1, Cavan, 1st Church 10 A.M. Emily 2 P.M. Thursday, 2, Lindsay 10 A.M. Friday, 3, Fenelon 10 A.M. Saturday, 4, Peterborough 8 P.M. Sunday, 5, Cobourg 11 A.M. Monday, 6, Grantham 11 A.M. Colborne 2 P.M. Tuesday, 7, Carrying Place 11 A.M. Radnorville 3 P.M. Wednesday, 8, Hillier 11 A.M. Pictou 3 P.M. Thursday, 9, Marysburgh 11 A.M. Milford 3 P.M. Saturday, 11, Ansonville 10 A.M. Frankford 2 P.M. Sunday, 12, Belleville 11 A.M. Huntingford 4 P.M. Monday, 13, Tyendinaga 11 A.M. Mohawk 3 P.M. Tuesday, 14, Napanee 11 A.M. Clarke's Mills 3 P.M. Wednesday, 15, Bath 11 A.M. Amherst Island 3 P.M. Thursday, 16, Fredericksburgh 11 A.M. Adolphustown 3 P.M.

NOTE.—Should there be any error or omission in this List, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are requested by the publisher to remind our subscribers that two more numbers will complete the current volume of this paper, and to express the urgent necessity which exists for an immediate settlement of all outstanding demands. More than half of the subscriptions are still unpaid, and the outlay of the establishment is great and increasing.

In these circumstances, the publisher finds himself constrained to adopt some decided measures. He accordingly intimates that all subscribers in arrear at the expiration of one month from this date, will receive their papers enclosed in a blue wrapper, as indicating that their accounts are placed in proper hands for collection. Earnestly does the publisher trust that he will be spared such a painful alternative, by the defaulters making payment before the above-mentioned period.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Last Sunday was a day of peculiar and solemn interest in this Institution. Being the last Sunday of full term, and perhaps the last on which the members of the University might have the opportunity of assembling together, as a body, for the solemn worship of God, it was appropriately selected for the administration of the Holy Communion. The Rev. Doctor Beaven's sermons, morning and evening, were full of interest—and the latter especially, we think, will be remembered long and affectionately by those who heard it. The text was taken from the xliii. Psalm, 5th and 6th verses. Trust in Almighty Godness, and submission to our rulers, under a full conviction that the irregular proceedings of the enemies of our Church will be, through Divine Providence, overruled for good, were strongly inculcated. The joyous certainty that persecution must, as it has ever done, eventuate in the increase of the spirituality and zeal of the Church was plainly set before us.

It is strange that the efforts of those now in authority have been directed to the expulsion of religion from the only Society in which provision was made for daily religious worship—the only place in which prayer was daily offered up for spiritual and temporal blessings on our Sovereign, the Governor General, and others in authority, and from a place in which due submission, and respect to lawful authority were inculcated as part of our duty towards our Creator.

The Rev. gentleman's address, during which he was himself deeply affected, was received with the most profound attention, and we regret we cannot attempt to do justice to it. Sure we are that his earnest and affectionate request, that all who then heard him would pray for our Church, and the welfare of the University, will be responded to and remembered—all will heartily join in our prayer that Divine Providence would be pleased to raise up some such admirable source of instruction for our young people, under the same or some other equally zealous, yet simple-minded teacher of the truth. All who have had the advantage of knowing and hearing this excellent man, will allow that his teaching has been in uniform consistency with the tenor of his life and conversation. Whist may say of us, "where is now their God?" Let us watch upon prayer, and we shall hear the still small voice whisper, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

We and others earnestly trust, that while our Legislators have succeeded, so far, in stamping a thoroughly Godless character on the Institution which a school for sound and religious learning, and training up for Holy Orders, that gracious Saviour which has promised never to leave or forsake His Church will establish a foundation from which the piety and learning now cast out from Toronto University may take root downwards in a new King's College, and bear fruit upwards, to the glory of our Lord and the eternal happiness of thousands.

THE CONFIRMATIONS.

Much as every sincere Christian rejoices whenever he hears of this holy rite being administered, as indicative of the number of those who, having passed through the perils incident to childhood, have now voluntarily sought and adopted as their own, the obligations and blessings of their baptism, this impression becomes far deeper when it comes home to him in the persons of his own children or of his flock.

Last Sunday was full of holy rejoicing to our pastors in this city. On that day His Lordship the Bishop confirmed 84 belonging to the congregation of St. James's, 29 of that of the Holy Trinity, and 74 of St. George's. Our limits compel us to defer other particulars till our next publication.

Next Sunday, Confirmations will be held at Trinity Church, King-street, and at St. Paul's, in accordance with previous notice.

LAST HOURS OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

There is matter for serious thought in the following narrative, which we conjoined to the attentive perusal of our readers:

"LAST HOURS OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK."

"A correspondent, in the New York Herald, writing from Nashville, gives the following account of the last hours of Mr. Polk. We take it for granted that the account, from its circumstantial character, is correct. We trust we may be excused for saying, that the dying ex-President, while he left a noble and manly illustration on record of the importance of a prompt attention to religious duties, also gave a strong testimony against the system which could permit a Christian man to live without baptism, and then to be disturbed in his dying moments with mere personal questions about the ministerial agent to be employed.

"Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him impressively, 'Sir, if I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-bed unprepared, it would have made me a wretched man; yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptized. Tell me, can there be any ground for a man thus situated to hope?'"

"The Rev. Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises of the gospel that mercifully ran parallel with man's life."

"Mr. Polk then remarked, that he had been prevented from baptism in infancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times stonily inclined to be baptized during his administration; but that the cares and perplexities of public life had prevented him from the solemn preparation requisite, and so procrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conversation with the Rev. clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the scriptures, which he said he had read a great deal, and deeply revered, as divine truth; in a word, he was, theoretically, a Christian."

"The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too much for him to be then baptized, it was postponed, to take place the next evening; but in the interval, the ex-President recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerrer, the talented and popular Methodist minister of the place his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him that when he did embrace Christianity, that he would be baptized by him. Mr. McFerrer, made known his obligation, and expressed his intention to be baptized by his friend the Methodist minister. The same day the venerable Mrs. Polk, mother of the ex-President, a very pious Presbyterian lady, arrived from her residence, forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, hoping that her distinguished son would consent to be baptized by him."

"Mother," said the dying ex-President, taking her affectionately by the hand, "I have never in my life disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now, and gratify my wishes. I must be baptized by the Rev. Mr. McFerrer." "His mother was as she is prone, did not hesitate to give her consent; and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Columbia, the ex-President received the rite of baptism at the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerrer."

"Mr. Polk has died worth about one hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which he left to his city, he made—an amount to its society, for all lips do praise him."

From this account it appears that the supreme Magistrate of the United States administered the Government of his country, a country professing Christianity before he had made a Christian, according to any form whatsoever of the Christian religion. Mr. Polk had reached an advanced stage of his life when he presented himself as a Candidate for the highest public office and dignity which his country had to bestow. Up to that period he had not been baptized. Did he, on the eve of so responsible a proceeding as soliciting the suffrages of the nation, conceive it to be his duty to make a public reparation of his previous neglect, and to receive the Christian baptism which he had slighted and disregarded? We are not told that he was visited by any conscientious convictions of the kind. Without any confession, avowal, or abjuration of his virtual heathenism, he came forward to see for the votes of his fellow-countrymen, was elected by them, and thus for four years the neighbouring Republic was governed by an unbaptized President. The circumstance, undoubtedly, was unknown at the time, for, except to a few of his connections, the death-bed of the Ex-President seems to have communicated the first and only disclosure of the startling fact. But how is it that the people of the United States suffered themselves to remain in this ignorance of the religious position of their Chief Magistrate? The anomaly must bring disrepute with it, and possibly something worse, to a nation professing to honour Christianity at all. Surely our neighbours, if they desire to maintain any thing like a Christian exterior in the eyes of the world, and what is infinitely more important, if they are anxious to call down God's blessing upon the councils of the nation, will bestir themselves to amend that defect in their constitution, whereby an unbaptized person, without inquiry of any kind on the part of those who elect him, may occupy the Presidential chair. What would he thought of the Monarch of the British Empire if he or she had never been baptized? Could such a thing ever happen in our Monarchy, or in any other Christian Kingdom in the world? Not there are necessary safeguards provided, by means of which Kings and Queens of Christian Kingdoms must themselves be Christians. The Republic of the United States has no similar safeguards; but lies exposed to the hazard of being administered by any man who will merely assume an outward profession of Christianity, though he be not, in reality and sacramentally, connected with any form of Christianity at all.

In what we have said we have not intended to make, nor have we made, any harsh reflections upon the dead. He did all he could to repair his error before he died, according to the best of the religious knowledge which he possessed. We do not presume to judge him, either as to the defective faith in which he died, or as to the late hour at which he endeavoured to retrieve the negligence of the past: Mr. Polk died a Dissenter; but Church people may learn to appreciate reverently the ordinances of Christ's visible Church, to which they belong, by the acknowledgment made by this remarkable man, that having never been baptized he considered himself unprepared to die.

THE REBEL REWARDING-BILL. The Canada Rebellion Losses Bill was discussed in the House of Lords on the 19th ultimo. For the following brief abstract of the proceedings we are indebted to the Telegraphic Report of the British Colonist:—

"Lord BROUGHTON made a long speech, reviewing Canadian history from 1762, and showing throughout a decided leaning to the ultra-British party. He concluded by offering the following resolution:— 'That by an act passed in the Parliament of Canada, entitled An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837-8, no security is afforded against compensation for losses sustained in the rebellion in Canada in 1837-8 being given to the persons engaged in the said rebellion; that it is just and necessary either by recommending further and amended bills to the Legislature of Canada, or such other means as may be effectual to provide security against compensation for losses in said rebellion being given to persons engaged in or abetting the same.'

Earl GREY replied to Lord Brougham. He professed not to clearly comprehend the remarks of the Lordship, and considered that his resolution could not effect any practical purpose in restoring harmony and promoting sound government in Canada. Lord STANLEY and Lord LYNDHURST supported the resolution. Lords CAMPBELL, LANSDOWNE, and ST. GERMAIN opposed it. On voting a vote was given in favour of the resolution by 30 to 19. In the House of Commons the Debate commenced on the 1st inst. in an amendment which proposed an address to the Crown asking that the Royal assent should not be given to the Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill, until certain amendments moved by the minority in the Canadian Parliament should be adopted. This was opposed chiefly on the ground that the Imperial Parliament had not the power to interfere with Provincial Legislation, and also on the plea of policy and expediency."

Lord Brougham's motion having been put the following division took place:— Contents—Present.....54 Proxies.....42—96 Non-contents—Present.....46 Proxies.....53—99 Majority in favour of the Government.....3 We congratulate the loyalists of Canada upon this result. On a question of such paramount importance a Ministerial majority of three is equivalent to a defeat; and demonstrates that our grievances are beginning to be sympathized with, and understood by the elite of the mother country.

With regret and astonishment we perceive that a respectable journal like the Montreal Herald has come forth as an advocate for the annexation of Canada to the United States of America. Earnestly do we trust that our contemporary will stand alone in the position which his over-exalted feelings have led him to assume;—or rather let us hope, that he will be led ere long to abandon it, as one altogether at variance with the principles hitherto advocated by him, and utterly unworthy of a right thinking, true-hearted subject of the British Crown.

The Herald's estimate of what constitutes loyalty, we must remark is singularly mean and defective.—He says: "It is now useless to deny, that the insults offered to loyalists have gone far to destroy loyalty in the bosoms of those to whom birth, connection, and long habit had made loyalty natural." In one respect do we agree with this proposition of our contemporary. The allegiance which is based upon no more solid foundation than birth, connection, or habit, must be a plant of such sickly stamina, that in all probability the childish east wind of the philo-rebel Bill, would cause it to droop and wither, like the gonard of the fretful repining prophet. But surely Canadian loyalty is something nobler than such a narrowless ephemeral fustian? We would be loath to believe that our Province does not contain hundreds and thousands, whose fealty, in the words of the Streetsville Weekly Review is not "such an unsubstantial skin-deep thing, that it must needs fade away, because the Imperial sun ceases for a moment to shine upon it."

We utterly deny that the unstable parties alluded to by the Herald are entitled to be called loyalists in the sound or legitimate sense of the word. He alone is a loyalist worthy of the name, whose obedience is founded upon, and directed by, the revealed will of Jehovah,—the only ruler of Princes! Such a one is devoted to his monarch not because his temporal interests are thereby advanced, or his secular ambition gratified,—but because the King is God's minister.—In adverse times, such as now prevail, instead of unclasping his Ledger, and calculating from the data there supplied whether Republicanism would be more profitable than Monarchy, he prayerfully consults his Bible and regulates himself accordingly, though it may be to his apparent hurt. He must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake.

As a monarchy Britain has attained her present palmy estate of greatness and power;—why should we then,—even on the assumption that our separation from the mother country is inevitable,—seek to throw ourselves into the ungenial and unproved arms of Republicanism? On this topic Mr. Benjamin Grant Master of the Orangemen of British North America, made some remarks in his opening address to the Grand Lodge which met in Toronto the other day, so very opposite, that we cannot do better than quote them. "If a time should arrive,"—he said—"that we are to become a separate State amongst the Nations of the Earth, I see no reason, why we should not labour to make that State monarchical as we now are. I see no reason why the parent State should not hereafter be able to make her Colonies Monarchies, according to the British Constitution. And it would be a glorious thing to see a descendant of the House of Brunswick—a scion from the parent stock—a son of our beloved Queen,—Monarch over that portion of this Continent now proudly obedient to British rule!"

This monstrous chimerical annexation, we trust, will be abandoned at once and for ever;—by Western Canada it will not be entertained for a single instant. Having a pretty extensive acquaintance with public feeling, we can assure the Herald, that so far as our position, as a component part of the British Empire is concerned, "we seek no change, "And least of all such changes he would give us."

OLD NEWSPAPERS. The following specimens of English newspaper literature three hundred years ago are curious in their way, and may be interesting to those of our readers who have not seen them before. The allusions in the first three are to the taking of Bristol by Cromwell's forces in the year 1645, or to some minor skirmishes between the Royalist and Parliamentary troops, which happened about that time. The first extract from a Puritanical periodical is highly characteristic of the party represented by it; the party who made it a religious act, and a most meritorious duty and mark of "the saints," to deluge their native land with blood. "The Mercator Britannicus puts us in mind of the English Mercutio, from which, perhaps, it borrowed its title, was the first public newspaper issued in England. It appeared in 1588, and was projected by, and published under the superintendance of "the wise and prudent Burleigh." An Editor's office was thought something of in those days, when one of England's greatest Premiers declined not to assume it. The earliest newspapers were simply Gazettes or Intelligence-generators, that is, designed merely for reporting the news of the day. It was at the outbreak of the great Rebellion that those amiable political alterations of the press began, which have been kept up with so much spirit ever since.—

"The Mercator Britannicus, a London puritanical organ, and a staunch advocate of the financial Parliament, writes:— 'On the Lord's Day, according to order of Parliament, Lieutenant-General Cromwell's letter of the taking of Bristol was read in several congregations about London, and thanks returned to Almighty God for the admirable and wonderful reduction of that city. The letter of that worthy councillor is well worth observation, and especially those pieces and self-denying expressions therein, are very remarkable, viz. it may be thought that some praises are due to those gallant men, of whose valour so much mention is made, their humble sent to you, and all that have an interest in this blessing, is that they may be forgotten. It is the joy that they are instruments of God's glory and their country's good, it is their honour that God vouchsafes to use them. Sir, they that have been employed in this service, know that faith and prayer obtained this city for you; I do not say only, but that the people of God with you, and of all England over, who have wrestled with God for a blessing in this very thing. Our desires are, that God may be glorified by the same spirit of faith, by which we ask all our sufficiency, and having received it, let us meet that he have all the praise.'—September 16 to 22."

"A most remarkable piece of service, it was performed by Sir William Waller (the court poet) and Oliver Cromwell, near Lavington, Somershire, where they killed 40,000 prisoners, and 400 horses, gallant horse and foot, and the rest of the army, who were conducted to their best horse, being the same which conducted the Prince (of Wales) to Bristol, besides their muck-sherrif, Colonel Long, who now may return by Tom Long, the carrier. Since this action, we may presume they were joined by Robert, for then they were within two days march of him."—"The Perfect Diurnal of March 24 to 31, 1644-5, says, 'The forces of Sir William Waller and Colonel Cromwell, having taken an eminent design upon Shaftesbury, Sir William marched towards Bristol with about 10,000 men.' The Intelligencer, under date June 29 to July 6, 1648, the year before the execution of Charles I., and when he probably was in Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, says, alluding to the intended attack on Penbrooke. 'Our guns, for want of wind, are not yet come from Bristol; we expect them hourly, and they come, we will do our best.' (How truly laconic and soldier-like!)"

which is now occupied in part by Madame Deslandes' Seminary. The interest of the proceedings was enhanced by the natural beauty of the place, which is remarkably suitable for the purpose of female education. The arrangements were made in good taste; the subjects for recitation were well chosen; and the young ladies who took part in the recitations evinced, by the very creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves, that their preparation for the occasion had been conducted with great judgment and care. The room appropriated to the reception of the audience was rather small for the purpose; but we were pleased to see it occupied by so numerous and so select an assemblage. That the young ladies recited their French pieces with remarkable purity of accent and general accuracy, was no more than we expected after hearing the very suitable "Discours d'Introduction," with which the proceedings of the evening were opened by Mons. Delandes. Our acquaintance with the elegant literature of the French Language is sufficient, we hope, to warrant us in expressing the opinion, that this introductory discourse afforded, in itself, ample proof of Mons. Delandes' qualifications as an instructor, not merely in the grammatical principles, but in the beauties of his native tongue. A very high commendation of the style of both the French and English recitations, was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. McCall, who was present, and, by request, delivered the prize for English Elocution. The drawings were exhibited under disadvantageous circumstances, as the hour was rather late; but as far as the dim light allowed us to form a judgment of them, they were very creditable both to the pupils and to their Drawing-Master, whose skill in this department is very generally known.

Arrival of the Canada. The most important matter brought before the Board was the resignation of Bishop Southgate. The subject being discussed in the Board, the prevailing opinion was that it was expedient that the General Convention. This was the purpose of a resolution offered by the Committee to whom the matter has been referred. Bishop Potter offered the following as a substitute and it was adopted: Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Board, at this time, to take in respect to the tendered resignation of Bishop Southgate.

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