"It is even as I said," said the old man. "It is even so; I knew he would come and none expect him. And is it so? and has my Lord come? and shall I at last go home, and be released from my painful watching?" And the old man rose from his seat, and turning his almost sightless eyes towards the hills, he leaned on his staff, and an expression of such peace and joy passed over his placid brow, as I have seen on the face of one who is near a long-expected and happy release.

"But tell me, pray tell me, sir, what I shall do," said Theophilus, very earnestly.

"Oh, do, do," cried the frightened little one, who stood clinging to him, "do, do tell us what to do."

"Is all ready? are your garments stained with the revel? Go back to the palace; stand at the door and be ready to open it when your Lord knocks. Blessed, for ever blessed will he be who is found watching."

Theophilus waited no longer, but returned quickly to the scene of the late revel.

What was the surprise of Theophilus on his return to find the whole changed, the terrified revellers were all returning to their places in the vast and beautiful palace; the lamps were again blazing in the lofty roof, and the flowers were being again hung around the marble pillars. The look of terror and dismay which had filled every face was flown, and each was beginning to assume his accustomed expression.

"Why is this change?" said Theophilus to Hubert.

"Why?" said Hubert, somewhat hesitatingly, "why, because the sound on the hills has all turned out to be a false alarm; and the King is, after all, not at hand at all."

"How know you that?" continued the first speaker, anxiously looking towards the mountains.

"Because," said the other, "the sound has ceased, and messengers have come in from the country, saying, that such sounds have been frequent; and are easy to be accounted for by certain falls of rock amid the caverns of the hills."

This did not satisfy Theophilus, he still looked anxious.

"There goes Una in the dance again," cried Adah, letting go the arm of Theophilus; "I will go and join her; do not look so grave, Theophilus, there is no need for fear now; good bye. I will return in a moment."

"Stay, stay, light one," said he, taking her arm, "remember the old man's word, and be ready at the door."

"Well, well, and so I will," said she. "It is clear that the King is not near yet, and I shall be back in time.—Oh, see how Una threads the merry dance;" and Adah burst from him.

"Well, what think you?" said Hubert.

"That the Lord is at hand," said the other, "and that the alarm was right."

"But the alarm is false," said Hubert; "it is found so, it is easily accounted for."

"I see nothing in that," said Theophilus; "the King may choose things easily accounted for as the heralds of his coming."

"But it seems hard," said the other, "that we may not enjoy the time while we may."

"Hubert, you know we must be watching, and ready with our lamps trimmed, and garments unspotted, and our staves in our hands, when the Lord comes; and who, of all you revellers, think you, can be like that in a moment, if he appears?"

Hubert was thoughtful; "You are right, Theophilus; but what shall we do?"

"I shall wait near the door," said he, "so that the sound of the mirth within may not drown the sound of my Lord's approach."

"And I will take my stand by you," said Hubert; "you are right, my kind friend; oh, can we not warn those within of their danger? At least Adah will be persuaded to keep watch with us; I will go and ask her."

Hubert darted in through the marble pillars after Adah, whose childlike figure was threading gladly and merrily the mazes of the dance.

Theophilus, taking up his staff, and adjusting his garment around him, with his lamp burning in his hand, moved to the outer door of the palace, which opened out to the hills of the east. On his way he found Urban, who was still standing where he had been; his face was perplexed, and he was closely examining his little lamp, which he held in his hand, the faint pure flame of which burnt clearly; his staff lay against a tree by his side.

"Urban," cried Theophilus, "I am going to take my place by the door to watch, for I reckon the sounds but now were signs of our Lord's approach."

"Are you?" said the other, with a sigh.

"Come with me," said Theophilus.

"I dare not," answered Urban, "without my lamp being trimmed."

"It is both trimmed and burning," said the other, "what would you wish more?"

"I do not see it," said Urban, looking at his lamp, "my garment is stained, my staff is gone."

"It is behind you," said the other; "good would it be for many of you revellers, if they were as well prepared for the Lord's approach as you."

"Oh, Theophilus," said the poor youth, placing his hand on the other's arm, and looking up in his face with a look of keen sorrow and anguish, "I am not ready; I have tried to be ready this long time, you don't know how bitterly; but, after all, it is impossible."

We must not omit to mention that the volume is got up with much taste, and is illustrated by some beautifully executed wood cuts by Childs. It would form a most acceptable present at this season.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

Churches.	Clergy.	Mattins.	Even-song.
St. James's* ..	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector.	11 o'c.	3½ o'c.
St. Paul's.....	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incum	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchele, A.B., Incumbent.	11 "	6½ "
St. George's ..	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity† ..	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assis. Min.	11 "	6½ "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

☞ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 3, 1850.

☞ *For table of contents, see corner of next Page.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are again constrained to remind our subscribers who have not yet made payment of their accounts, that one half of the current year of "The Church" is nearly expired. Our outlay is great and unceasing, rendering it absolutely necessary that our returns should be prompt. The attention of our Eastern subscribers is especially called to this notice.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

It is with feelings of profound regret we have to record the decease of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. She expired at Osborne House, on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd December, in the 58th year of her age.

Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline-Amelia was the eldest daughter of George late Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and was married to his late Majesty William the Fourth (then Duke of Clarence), on the 11th June, 1818. Two daughters were the fruits of this union, the Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth, who both died, the former immediately after its birth, the latter within a few months.

The remains of the Royal Lady were interred on the 13th ult., in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

We are as yet without any particulars of the closing hours of Her Majesty. It is to be conceived, however, that the faith which she so consistently professed—and whose reality was evidenced by numberless acts of Christian beneficence cheered and supported her, when passing the dark valley and shadow of death.—We doubt not, that as (so far as man could judge), to her to live was Christ, so to die was gain.

In the annals of Great Britain, no more illustrious name can possibly be recorded than that of Adelaide the Queen Dowager. As a Princess—a wife—and a Christian matron, she will ever be had in blessed remembrance.

THE ELGIN ASSOCIATION.

Last week we copied from the *British Colonist* an article, censuring in no measured terms the conduct of Government, in permitting the Commissioner of Crown Lands to sell to the Elgin Association a large tract of land in the Township of Raleigh, for the purpose of founding a Colony of Negroes there.

In our humble opinion, the Executive have been blamed without just cause in this matter. Other things being equal, we do not see on what grounds they could have been justified in refusing to complete the transaction complained of.

It is one of the most glorious characteristics of Great Britain, that she recognizes no individious distinction of race or colour amongst her children.—Nothing can be more Catholic than her constitution. Her banner throws its august shadow over the Anglo-Saxon and the Hindoo—the Hottentot of Africa and the Red-man of North America. Crime alone can disqualify any of her subjects from participating in all the privileges and immunities which pertain to a membership of the greatest Empire ever visited by the light of the sun!

There exists indeed a special exception, so far as her legislation is concerned. Neither Turk, Jew, nor Infidel, can, for a very obvious reason, assist in making or administering her laws. Britain is essentially a *Christian* Empire; and it would be the very climax of self contradiction, to permit the avowed enemies of Emmanuel to form part of that Administration, of which He, is the solemnly acknowledged Head!

The darkest-hued child of Ethiopia, provided he be, like the eunuch of Queen Candce, an *ex animo* believer in the Word of God, is eligible to the highest offices of State which may be filled by a subject.

This is a point clear beyond the shadow of question. The Statute-book of Great Britain interposes no barrier to the honourable ambition of "*the man of colour*." Prejudice, indeed, may hamper his course, and render the attainment of the goal a matter of especial difficulty; but if he can fight his way, even to the elevation of the *woolsack*, Royalty itself may not forbid his investment with the ermine: the proudest Peer must address him as an equal!

And yet, forsooth! the very negro who may, as Minister of the Crown, direct the destinies of Great Britain, is to be debarred from purchasing an acre of land in one of her colonies!

One would almost be inclined to believe that our contemporary, the *Colonist* (though albeit not much given to a jesting mood), spoke the language of ironical wit, when he censured the Government for acting as they have done in the premises.

Let us suppose the case of a white man, desirous of purchasing from the Crown a farm in the Township of Raleigh. He is willing to comply with all the venditionary conditions, and he labours under no legal disability which could prevent him from becoming a freeholder.

This man's neighbours, however, cannot brook the idea that he should settle permanently amongst them, because he is afflicted with some physical malformation,—such as a club-foot, or a hare-lip,—and they petition the Executive not to complete the transaction, on that ground, and on that ground alone!

In such a case, would the *Colonist* blame the Ministry because they thought proper to return a very laconic answer to the fastidious memorialists?

Could he, without losing his gravity, assert that His Excellency and his advisers, by closing with the club-footed or hare-lipped customer, had acted "as if anxious to disgust the people with our present form of Government, and to drive them to madness or Annexation?"

We trow not! And we crave the pardon of our common-sense contemporary for placing him, even hypothetically, in such a supremely ludicrous position.

But the *Colonist* may rejoin, that the men whose settlement in Raleigh is protested against, are *negroes!* Granted! And what then?

At the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are but physical flaws, and no more tend to outlaw their possessors than the malformations before alluded to.

The Western malcontents, however, *merely* prayed, that the lands in question "might not be sold, until the opinion of the Provincial Parliament became known on the subject."

Most thankful are we that His Excellency and his advisers gave ear to no such suggestion.

If they had done so, they would virtually have conferred powers upon our Parliament, more monstrously tyrannical than those claimed by the Inquisition, in its most infernally palmy days.

The Inquisition consigned victims to the dungeon and the stake, for what they considered offences against religion and morals. Never did they make a man's complexion, or the formation of his lips, a ground for inflicting censure upon him. On the contrary, many of "the *holy brotherhood*" (so called) in South America, and elsewhere, were actually "*men of colour!*"

We again cordially thank Lord Elgin for not throwing temptation in the way of our Provincial Parliament.

The House of Assembly could no more legitimately legislate upon such a question, than they could dictate to us what diet we should follow, or what should be the cut or colour of our garments.

It does not in any degree affect the argument, that it is a COLONY of negroes which is sought to be established. If one family may lawfully acquire land, so may a dozen or a hundred families.

We have already, in Canada, Scots, Irish, French, and German settlements.

Why may we not have an African settlement?

Let the *Colonist* or his Raleigh constituents reply!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are gratified at having the opportunity of congratulating our fellow-townsmen on the respectable amount of musical talent exhibited at the first meeting of the Philharmonic Society. Where thanks are due to all, it seems invidious to particularize any; yet it is hardly possible to restrain the expression of general gratitude that is due to Mrs. B. Robinson for her contribution to the evening's amusement. We were rejoiced also to see that our long-valued favourite, Mr. Humphreys, had not wearied of his exertions to delight. His Duet with Miss Staines of "List, dearest!" was generally approved, though we believe it had only been in the hands of the parties for a few hours before the performance. "Bonnie Prince Charlie" gave to Miss Staines a renewed and increasing claim on our admiration. Of the other performances, we should select, as having given us particular pleasure, the Trio performed by Messrs. Strathey, Schallehn, and Eccles. The overture to Der Freischutz was more than usually delightful, from the introduction of Mr. Schallehn's cornet-a-piston. Of the choruses and orchestral pieces, we had only to wish that the performers had a little more confidence in their own powers. In the finale, "God Save the Queen," we are always too much interested to be critical; yet we noticed with regret the adoption of what strikes our ear as a modern innovation,—the substitution in the second verse of *her* to *Thee*. We love and venerate our Queen, and hope any pray for help *through* her; but it is on *God* we desire to fix our hopes!

THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

We have now before us this portable and neatly-printed Almanac, which we can confidently commend to the patronage of Churchmen, and of the public generally. Unavoidable causes prevented its being issued at an earlier period; but these, it is trusted, will not again occur.

In the preface to the Almanac, the publisher remarks:—

Without seeking to draw an invidious comparison between the present work and other manuals of a similar description, the Publisher would with some confidence refer to it, as possessing sundry claims upon public favour. By Churchmen, the Ecclesiastical information will be found both varied and complete; whilst the community at large will meet in its pages much of the intelligence usually looked for in such compilations.

The CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC for next year (it is anticipated) will present several additional features of interest; and no pains shall be spared to render it complete in every department.

The Churchwardens of Christ's Church, Port Stanley, beg to acknowledge the receipt, through the Rev. G. C. Street, of the sum of £2, currency, for Church purposes, from Miss Wray, Eaton Place, Hampstead, England.

Port Stanley, December, 1849.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 27th December, 1849.

SIR,—The official *Gazette* of 22nd instant makes the following announcement:

"His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint William Fabian Meudell, of Brockville, Esq., Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, in the place of Robert Stanton, Esquire."

Without desiring here to offer any remarks on the appointment, which confers the office I held upon Mr. Meudell, who conducted the inquiry lately held at the Toronto Custom House, I feel myself justified in departing in a measure from the intention which I expressed in my communication to you of the 17th inst., of reserving for a more proper time and place a full reference to the late transaction. These are beyond the limits of a newspaper communication. They are still reserved by me for their more proper time and place.

From the above, however, it may not be thought improper, that I should, in the meantime, place in your hands a short summary of the proceeding, which, not to impose unduly on the patience of yourself or your readers, it will be my endeavour to make as brief as possible.

On the 22nd October last, Mr. Meudell, the Collector at Brockville, by command, commenced this inquiry.

The investigation was under his sole control and conduct, and was continued by him till 7th Nov., during which time he examined under oath some fifty witnesses; the attendance of some two hundred and fifty in all having been requested by him in a printed circular.

During the whole proceeding, I did not feel it necessary to put any questions to the persons he examined;—they were all put and their answers minuted by himself.

On the 7th November, Mr Meudell handed into the proper quarter a "*Preliminary Report*," a copy of which was placed in my possession, to which it was intimated a reply from me would be expected.

This reply necessarily occupied some time and space, and during its preparation, I was urged for its completion, having been informed that upon it a decision would rest.

My reply, occupying more than twenty sheets of paper, with comments on the statements made by some of the persons examined by Mr. Meudell, was sent in on Saturday, 24th November; and from that day to this, I have heard nothing further respecting it: its receipt is unacknowledged, and I am not aware what attention or consideration it may have received.

On Monday, 26th November, however, forty-eight hours after it was sent in, (the Sunday intervening,) I received commands, that all balances—stated as "£700 *odd*," termed "*deficiencies*") in the broken period of a current quarter, should be paid in on "*to morrow*."

This was compiled with: all balances in full, £747 2s., unremitted amount of £10,981 2s 7d received since the commencement of the quarter, being on "*the morrow*," before office close paid in and remitted by me, with the usual official intimation to the proper officers to that effect.

On this point, I have heard nothing further from that day to this,—all demands and commands being met on my part.

On the 4th December, 1849, eight days having elapsed, I received the following letter:

I. G. O. Customs Department, Toronto, 4th Dec. 1849

Sir,—I have it in command to acquaint you, that His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, has been pleased to dismiss you from the office you now hold of Collector of Customs of the Port of Toronto.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Robert Stanton, Esq., Toronto.

And, on the same day, 4th December, without my being aware of it, Mr. Meudell left Toronto for Brockville, the above letter being delivered to me about an hour after he had taken his departure by the steamer *Magnet*.

On the 12th December, I rendered my account current, and contingent account, against the Government. The abstract of these, to the 28th November, is as follows:—

Robert Stanton, in Account with the Government, (Quarter ending 5th Jan., 1850.)

DR.		£	s.	D.
To amount of Customs Duties and other revenue—				
Customs duties.....................	£10827 12 2			
Tonnage dues.......................	34 6 0			
Auction duties.....................	5 19 11			
Harbour dues.......................	113 4 6			
		10981	2	7
Balance due by the Government to R. Stanton		162	18	6
		£11,144	1	1

CR.	£	s.	D.
By sundry payments acknowledged..........	£10980	16	8
By my quarter's salary..................	125	0	0
By commission on auction duties.........	0	5	11
By do. on harbour dues..................	11	6	5
By contingent expenses for Customs at Toronto in the year 1849, per account and vouchers rendered..................	26	12	1
	£11,144	1	1

R. STANTON.

My accounts were accompanied by the following letter:—

Toronto, 12th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit herewith my accounts as Collector at Toronto, quarter ending 5th January, 1850; also my account against the Government for contingent expenses, year 1849.

	£	s.	D.
The balance in my favour, per acct. current...	£136	6	5
Amount of account..........................	26	12	1
Account due to me..........................	£162	18	6

And would request that you will do me the favour to take the necessary measures for procuring warrants in my name for the amounts.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble serv't,
ROBERT STANTON.

Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, Toronto.

Of these accounts I have heard nothing further from that day to this. Their correctness is undisputed.

On the 22nd December, the official *Gazette* contains, as above the appointment of Mr. Meudell—the person who conducted this inquiry.

I shall not, Mr. Editor, at present, trouble you at greater length. The matter, as I have already stated, remaining for future reference at a more proper time and place, imposes upon me the necessity of abstaining just now from further remark. This brief summary, however, will, I have no doubt, be considered sufficient, in the meantime, to enable yourself and your readers to form a correct opinion of the propriety of the course I have adopted

During the period which may elapse, I must be content to applying myself to the now serious consideration of providing that support for myself and others, of which this result has deprived me.

I am, &c. &c:
ROBERT STANTON.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

Course of Lectures for the Term commencing Thursday January 10, 1850, and ending Friday, March 22.

Tuesdays.—Greek Gospels (continued); Authenticity and Inspiration of the Old Testament, Undesigned Coincidences, &c.

Wednesdays.—Epistles—Greek—1 and 2 Peter; 1, 2, 3 John; Thirty-nine Articles—Articles I. to V. inclusive.

Thursdays.—Eusebius—Eccles. His. Lib. III. (contin.); Jewish History, from the time of the Maccabees to the Destruction of Jerusalem.

Fridays.—Minucius Felix (continued); Liturgy—The Litany.

Saturdays.—Composition of Sermons, Pastoral Theology, &c.

CHURCH DECORATIONS.

The Church at Drummondville is very prettily and appropriately decorated in honour of Christmas-tide. The sacred Monagram I. H. S. with a Gloria is placed over the Communion Table, and in front of the Gallery at the West end, IMMANUEL.—At Stamford the short Angelic Hymn is very tastefully executed on the front of the Gallery. We have just returned from Buffalo by moonlight, where we attended Divine Service at St. John's Church (Christmas eve). Both it and St. Paul's are beautifully decorated, I never saw anything like it before, they are really magnificent.—On Christmas day we visited the Church in the rear of the Township of Bertie, and found it dressed for the first time since it was built. There has been quite a rivalry between this Congregation and the one at Fort Erie which would do it best—and both have succeeded in doing it well—*From a Correspondent.*

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

At the first monthly meeting after the recess, the Secretary, who was heartily welcomed on his return from America, gave a brief but encouraging statement of the condition of the Church in the British Provinces. He also intimated that a proposal had been made for classifying the several Missions, according to their population and wealth, with the view of transferring a large portion of the burden of supporting the Clergy from the Society to the congregations among which they minister. This is obviously a just and sound principle, and we trust that it will be carried out as vacancies occur. The subjoined extracts from a letter of the Secretary, in answer to a message, or address, which he was desired, by the Bishop and Clergy of Nova Scotia, to convey to the Society, will be read with satisfaction, as evidence of the attention which the Society is giving to the economical appropriation of its funds. It was read at length and fully adopted by the Board, as embodying the principles on which the Society acts:—

"The terms in which you have referred to the past operations of the Society, are evidence that its labours have not been in vain. Never were those labours more abundant or more fruitful than at the present day. The rapid growth of our Colonial empire demands a proportionate effort on the part of a Society which was incorporated for the very purpose of planting and fostering the Church in the Dependencies of the British Crown. This constantly widening sphere of the Society's operations, and the claims which are daily made from younger and more destitute settlements, must lead, as you anticipate, to a reduction in the grants which have hitherto been made to older Missions of this, as well as other Dioceses.

"To assist the infant Churches during their first years of difficulty and struggle, and gradually to withdraw its aid as they become more equal to the maintenance of their own Clergy, is the principle on which this Society acts, and I need hardly remind you that whatever it may be enabled to contribute is derived from the free-will offerings of our brother Churchmen at home,—a considerable portion of the whole fund being made up from the savings of the Poor. This circumstance alone will show the sacred obligation of using the strictest economy in its distribution, and if the Society is in a manner bound to contemplate a prospective reduction in the allowances which have hitherto been made to the older and more wealthy Parishes of the Diocese, it may, I feel assured, safely leave the future Clergy in those places to the voluntary support of the congregations among whom they shall minister, and so be free to extend its assistance to poorer populations, and townships more recently settled."

THE BISHOP (ELECT) OF NORWICH.

The following paper has been privately circulated:—

Some passages in the writing of Dr. Hinds, the Bishop-Elect of Norwich, had excited a suspicion that on some points, deemed fundamental, his views were not in accordance with those defined by the Church. The views thus apparently implied in his writings were—

"1. That the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity were only three manifestations of God, and not three distinct Persons.

"2. That it was God's choosing an individual man to be the residence and visible manifestation of the Divinity that caused our Lord to be called the Son of God, and not that He was such from everlasting with the Father, and became Man.

"3. That the Manhood was not so taken into God in Him that all that He spoke and acted and suffered as Man can be truly termed the speeches and acts and sufferings of God.

A statement to this effect, together with certain passages from his writings, which appeared to justify such inferences was laid before Dr. Hinds, in the earnest hope that he would disclaim the erroneous doctrines, and thus quiet the apprehensions which had been excited. This gave rise to the following correspondence, Dr. Hinds's portion of which he has kindly allowed to be laid before such as might have been disturbed by the alleged construction of his writings.

"Athenæum, London, Oct. 25. 1849.

"My dear ———, If I were conscious of teaching, or of holding tacitly, views at varience with those of our Church on a doctrine of such vital importance as that of the Trinity, I could not honestly—I will not say take the office of Bishop—but remain in the Church's Communion. To officiate as one of its clergy (which I have been doing now, with some brief intervals for nearly thirty years) would be under such circumstances, to administer its rites, and to read its prayers and its formularies of faith, with a lie unto God in the heart. I cannot consent to discuss with you a paper, which, if it has any meaning, means that you and those who have joined you in drawing it up, suspect that I may be acting thus. On no other ground can you doubt that I must repudiate the construction to which you think certain passages in my writings are liable, and the general inferences which, you allege, may by some be deduced from them.

"I have addressed you by name, your handwriting having recalled to me a time long past when that name was familiar to me * * * * * I shall be grieved, indeed, if after so long a suspension of all intercourse between us, the occasion of renewing it should be one of controversy, and a disturbance like that which your letter contains. Beware how a man's lips. The office to which I have been called makes me feel already, at every turn, how much I need counsels higher than my own to guide me, and strength other than that of man to support and nerve me for it.

"Yours very sincerely,
"Rev. ———. "S. NORWICH." (Elect)

The answer is subjoined:—

"London, Oct. 31, 1849.

"My dear Lord,— * * * * * * I can hardly thank you enough for your great kindness in replying as you have done to a communication which at best could not help seeming obtrusive, and which, I am conscious, was through hurry less careful and respectful in its wording than it should have been. But we are deeply grieved that you should understand it as imputing any *conscious* holding or teaching of doctrines contrary to the Creeds. I am sure if we have so expressed ourselves, it was hurried and unintentional, and I deeply regret it. The case present to my mind was that of a person earnest for a particular view, and not perceiving that it, or his mode of stating it, contradicted, or would popularly seem to contradict, certain great truths, to which he was bound. And it was laid before your lordship with the sincere hope that you would treat it as in substance you have done—that you would energetically disavow any such interpretation of your statements as would set them at variance with any part of the Church's confessions of faith.

"And now, considering the deep anxiety which is felt by many on this subject, as on everything which effects the dogmatical integrity of our Church, we trust that your lordship will not forbid us to make this your disavowal known, and so relieve others, as you have kindly relieved us. The first paragraph of your letter to me, or the substance of it, might well answer this purpose, would you kindly allow it to be so used. I should fear that without some open statement of the kind, your charity in replying to me as you have done will hardly be complete and effectual.

"I beg leave to remain, &c.,
"——— ———."

"The Lord Bishop of Norwich (Elect)"

This letter was accompanied by a draft of a statement which it was proposed to circulate, with Dr. Hind's sanction. His lordship wrote in reply:—

"Deanery, Carlisle, Nov. 2. 1849.

"My Dear ———, Your intention, I am sure, is good, in sending me, together with an extract from my letter to you a statement in reference to it, for my sanction of the circulation of the two together; but I must decline saying anything about any statement which includes exposition of doctrine, the wording of which is yours, and that of those who are associated with you in the application. It would be recognising (under the circumstances in which you require it) a self-constituted authority for defining our faith; and this, I think, on reflection, you will allow that I ought not to do, and you ought not to ask me to do. You have a right to understand me, in my former letter, as disclaiming any construction put on any passage of my writings which would make it at variance with the formularies of the Church and you have my permission to circulate that part of the letter which has conveyed this impression to you, or the whole of it; and also, if you think fit, what I am now writing. But I can have nothing to do with any statement expository of this or that doctrinal truth or error. I can only deal in the question which you have raised, with the exposition of the Church's Creed, as it is authoritatively set forth in the language of its formularies; and in reference to this, what I have said has been said without qualification or reservation.

"There is one part of your statement which calls for some notice from me. It speaks of a contemplated opposition to my being confirmed. I should be distressed at any disturbance or discussion in the Church which such a procedure might create; but, as I am conscious of nothing which could justify it, I am otherwise quite indifferent about it.—

"Yoursvery truly,
"Rev.———. "S. NORWICH (Elect.)"

It will be seen that his lordship not only repudiates the inferences above mentioned, but considers the erroneous doctrines they involve as false and wrong—and also as so obviously contrary to the Creeds of the Church, that no one can maintain them in the Church by mistake or unconsciously.

After such a denial as this, so candid and so complete, the parties to whom it has been sent are desirous of declaring, that however they might have wished that some of Dr. Hinds's writings were more clearly and guardedly expressed they are fully satisfied that he does not hold the erroneous opinions referred to. And they feel that their most respectful thanks are due to him for the assurance which in such Christian charity, he has given them, as well as their humble and earnrst prayer for a full blessing on his Episcopate.

CONSECRATION OF NEW BISHOPS.—Dr. Hinds, Bishop elect of Norwich, and Dr. Ollivant, Bishop elect of Llandaff, were consecrated on the 29th ult., at St. Marylebone Church, Cheapside, London, with the usual formalities.—The Bishop of Madras, Dr. Dealtry, was to be consecrated on the Sunday following.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 29.

The *America* brings advices from Liverpool to the 15th.

The state of siege would be removed from Vienna on the 1st of January. The Emperor has returned to Scomberg from Prague.

Orders have been sent to the army of observation to approach as near to the Turkish frontiers as possible.

Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. The papers state that Prince Metternich has written a letter to the Austrian Minister, in which he declares that the Austrian monarchy cannot enjoy a lasting peace unless Hungary is maintained in its proceedings—remaining as a separate state from Austria.

Thirteen recent condemnations have been commuted to imprisonment, with hard labour, for twenty, eighteen, and ten years.

Letters from Vienna, of the 5th, state that a ministerial crisis is at hand in that capital.

NAPLES.—Letters from Naples announce that great arrangements were in progress, but for object was unknown.

FRANCE.—Four hundred of the insurgents of June arrived in Paris from Havre, and were liberated by the Attorney-General on the 4th. The elections have been postponed to the 25th of January. It now appears that no difference has arisen between the President and the Ministry. M Bousett's amendment for reducing the contingent force has been rejected by the Assembly.

New York, Dec. 29.

The *St. John's* (N. B.) *Courier* of the 22nd states that a man named John Anderson, of that city, had been arrested for clandestinely severing the telegraph in a manner to interfere with the transmission of steamers' news. The wires passed through a tree, which he ascended, and affixed a cord in lieu of the wire, which he could again replace with the wire. This being discovered, a policeman was placed on watch About midnight, Anderson was discovered in the tree, and arrested as he came down. He was, in default of bail of £1000, committed for trial. On his person was found a letter for Mr. Hill, in which he says he had failed at last. He confessed his guilt, and said that he was liberally paid; and if sent to the penitentiary, he would receive £400 or £500 a-year.

Further Items of News.

Another expedition has been fitted out to go to Behring Straits, and further to the eastward, in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain Sir H. Belcher, it is thought, will have the command.

In political circles, there is but little news. Numerous Cabinet councils have been held, and it is thought Parliament would meet about the middle of January for the despatch of business. The question of the reduction of the national expenditure had assumed a new aspect. A reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank from 3 to 2½ per cent. is, it is said, the precursor of the rise of consols to par; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay before holders of stock a proposal to accept a reduced rate of interest, by which there will be a saving to the country of several millions.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The express, in advance of the overland mail, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst., with advices frm Bombay to the 3rd November, and from Calcutta to the 24th October. The whole of India, with the exception of the small Province of Goomsoor, is quite peaceable. All the chiefs who were implicated in the late insurrection of Shere Singh have been captured.

FRANCE.—On the night of the 3rd December, M. Penn's proposition for the abolition of exposing the names of political offenders, condemned by default in the pillory, was rejected by a large majority of the Assembly. On the evening of the same day, the President attended the Theatre Des Varieties, and was lauded by the audience, and some verses sang in his favour. The anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz was celebrated by a high mass at the Chapel of Invalids. A pamphlet by Ledru Rollin, in defence of his conduct on the 13th of June, has been seized and proceedings instituted against the printers and publishers, for exciting hatred to the Government. A Socialist named Leguin, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for saying during the insurrection of the 13th of June, that he would eat the head of the President. The ultra Socialist Journals continue to manifest their hatred of England. Orders have been sent to withdraw a portion of the army from Rome.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Our advices from Constantiple come down to the 25th of November. As yet the extradition question has not been settled, nor according to the best authorities, was it likely to be settled. The Emperor had, up to that time insisted in his demands for having the enemies of Russia, as he calls the Hungarians and Poles, banished from the Ottoman Empire.—This demand the Porte resists. During the early part of the week it was thought the whole affair had been arranged, but the report turns out to be untrue. In the opinion of the *Times'* correspondent, the Emperor is merely desirous of postponing a rupture till spring, when his operations would be more favourable for the season.—Meantime Turkey is making every preparation to meet him should he advance. The English fleet have left the ... been given to export bullion from the Russian Empire.

St. Petersburg, Dec 2nd.—The Minister of Finance has been empowered to issue Exchequer bills to the amount of 6 millions of silver rubles.

SPAIN.—The Government announces that the bills of exchange drawn by General Cordova in Madrid, for the payment of the Spanish army, had been protested for non-payment, the Madrid treasury being completely exhausted.

From our English Files.

THE NEW COLLEGE AT OXFORD.

The *Morning Chronicle* having made some observations on the proposed new college at Oxford, suggesting as a difficulty in carrying it into effect, that, from the proposed economy of its establishment, the members would be looked down upon by undergraduates of other colleges, the Rev. C. Marriott has replied to our contemporary's remarks in the following letter:—

"Sir—Although I have usually but little time for the public journals, I have been led, by a friend, to take notice of an article in your Wednesday's paper, bearing upon a scheme I have long had at heart. I do not expect to bring you over exactly to my own views; but I still wish to say a few words on the discouraging considerations you have brought forward. I would not venture an intemperate, or even an unkind, attack; but I may parley with one who comes forward on rational principles, and in a candid spirit. I may venture to assure you that those who are concerned in the plan are far too practical to be amusing themselves with medievalisms, and that a plain, straightforward, economical college is intended. And why such a college should not find place in Oxford, after twenty years' experience, I cannot understand. I have witnessed a gradual growth, during the whole of that period, of sympathy with the poorer students, and I believe it is time to take advantage of that growth by a positive step. You will excuse me if I should not regret its turning away the hand of the spoiler from institutions which I love, even in their decay, and believe to be still capable of restoration—that belief being grounded on what I have known and experienced.

"The truth is, Oxford is already open to the poor scholar. though less extensively than I could wish. Poverty and wealth are relative terms; and many that are not entirely destitute of means need assistance, in order to make them good scholars and efficient men, or to enter on life with tolerable comfort and success. The endowments of Oxford are already mainly in the hands of this latter class, and considering that the whole of them do not equal the income of some private individuals, they already accomplish a good deal of good. If you fear incidental evils in a plan evidently good in itself, I may be allowed to fear the loss of some good in sweeping reformation from without.

"I have no sympathy with those who would acquiesce in the displacement of the poor by the rich. But I must maintain that Oxford ought still to educate the rich; and I further think that she may allow them some little safety-valves in the way of expenditure—less, indeed, than at present, but still more than would be desirable for those who can with difficulty muster £80 or £100 a year. I do not say it would do any harm to the sons of our millionaires to live for a time under such control; but I say that, while John Bull is John Bull, they will not, as a class, do so: and yet I hope quiet people may take their own way, and live by rule if they like it.

"Now, Oxford clearly wants more *rooms*, for there is a real want long before every corner is actually full.—The last corner is not always the cheapest to occupy; and there is a large class to whom increased accommodation at small expense would be a great boon. Under such circumstances our forefathers came forward with *foundations*; and why should not we? Theirs were for a fourth part of our population, and most of them for a country crowded with monasteries. They were not for the poor alone, but for all classes, so far as general education is concerned; and, I believe even very early, with a distinction of classes.

"The difficulties you mention have, of course, occurred to us, and have been carefully weighed a thousand times. and the result is, that all who are at all acquainted with the present working of things here are well assured they can be surmounted. If the assertion of one who has lived in Oxford nearly the whole of the last twenty years, with his eye directed to the point in question from the very commencement of his residence, is worth listening to, I may be allowed to say that contempt or jealousy toward poor scholars exists in Oxford to no extent that could injure a vigorous and industrious college. Fashionable young men will have such failings while fashionable young men exist, and a few others will be fools enough to be led by them; but a plain, honest man can leave them to themselves, and go about his own business as if they did not exist.

"As to a rivalry of classes, I cannot think it is much to be feared here. So long as 'order of merit' is kept out of our schools there is little scope for it. Besides we have no colleges that can take such a position in this University as Trinity and St. John's do in Cambridge. We have no bitter rivalry now, though our colleges have their characteristics; nor should we have any the more for having two, or three more college. It remains to be proved that such a circumstance would lead to anything more than a little of that reasonable and laudable emulation which is already produced whenever any college, like Balliol, or Lincoln of late, takes to *working*: and I am much mistaken if practice will prove it so. It may be safely affirmed that an Oriel fellowship will be as open to deserving members of a poor scholars' college as it is now to our own Bible clerks, two of whom I have known to be admitted in open competition with the University. The facility with which men pass from one college to another makes Oxford much less liable to divisions than Cambridge. I know those who retain their Balliol, Corpus, or Exeter attachments at Oriel, or their Oriel ones at Balliol, or Magdalen, and a new college would very soon establish similar relations with its neighbors. Again, a new field is more favorable for an improved example, and it is not the least unlikely that if a new system were attended with success, old colleges would adopt it, in whole or in part. Such is the history of monastic reform of old; and though the case is different, the analogy is almost perfect. However, I trust it will not be long before we are able to give a far more effectual answer to objections, by the less logical but very effective method, '*solvitur ambulando*,' and to that test I appeal with simple and undoubting confidence. I know poor scholars, and I know the existing scholars of Oxford, and what they are ready to do, and, knowing these well, no man can doubt but that such an attempt would amply repay a liberal expenditure.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "C. MARRIOTT.

"Oriel College, Oxford, Nov. 24, 1849."

The Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal information against Messrs. Wilmer and Smith, of Liverpool, news-agents, and correspondents of the *Morning Herald*, for libel. A rule to show cause was granted on Saturday. One part of the libel is that the company, instead of transmitting the well-known intelligence to the Government during the rebellion in Ireland that the country was in flames, and the royal troops defeated, which afterwards turned out to be a hoax, made use of it for stock-jobbing purposes. Mr. Ricardo, the chairman, denies this on oath and states that, on the receipt of the news, he communicated first to Government, as he thought himself bound to do as a loyal subject, and then sent it as directed to the newspapers.

Sir George Grey has ordered the liberation of Miss Leggat, who was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing a violin by a Leeds jury, who, it will be recollected, not being able to agree on a verdict, decided the case by lot, the drawing of the largest of two pieces of quill put into a hat finding the accused guilty.

Colonial.

THE ST. LAWRENCE *vs.* THE ERIE CANAL ROUTE.—Our American friends "down East" have discovered that a very large saving may be effected in the transportation of the supplies of Western grain which they require, by employing the St. Lawrence route, and a sense of the impending danger to the interests of the Erie Canal has roused the friends of that work to seek out the means of staving it off. For this purpose they propose a material reduction of the tolls, but 10½ cents upon a bushel of Wheat is a difference rather large to be annihilated in this way.—The American Eastern market requires annually from one million and a half to two millions of barrels of flour, and we shall henceforward have the carriage of the larger portion of the supply. Talk about "ruin and decay!" Why, a trade is opening to us larger than any we have hitherto had!

REDUCTION OF TOLLS OF THE CANALS OF NEW YORK.—The necessity for a reduction of tolls on the canals of this State, for securing the revenue the State is legitimately entitled to, admits of no doubt. Our Vermont and Canadian friends have given evidence of their determination to compete for the carrying trade of the West, and the result of their experiments proves that the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence route is a rival of more importance than was anticipated. As the Canal Board meets in a few days, we commend to their notice the following statement which appeared in the Burlington *Free Press*, and which demonstrates the practicability of inter-communion between the great western lakes and Lake Champlain. In order to illustrate the comparative expensiveness of the two routes, the *Free Press* gives the following tables, furnished by Mr. Catlin, the consignee of wheat consigned from Toronto:—

CANAL ROUTE.

Toledo to Buffalo, ...	4 cents per bushl.
Buffalo to Albany, ...	16 "
Albany to Burlington, ...	6 "
	26 cents.

LAKE ROUTE.

Toledo to Kingston, ...	5 cents per bushl.
Kingston to Burlington, ...	10½ "
	15½ cents.

—*Kingston News.*

JUDICATURE BILL—RATHER A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.—The new Judicature Bill came into operation yesterday, but owing to some extrrordinary bungling, no appointment of the new Judges had been received, nor were there any means for bringing the law practically into operation! The effect of this carelessness was that there were only three Judges—Messrs. McCord, Guy and Mondelet—competent to act in the whole district under the new law, and that whereas, under the provisions of the act, that day should have been the first of the new Circuit Court, the absence of a clerk and officers rendered the holding of a Court impossible. This is the more inexcusable, as there has been plenty of time since the proclamation was first issued to have completed these details, and the omissions can only be the result of that carelessness, which, we regret to say, too often marks the acts of the Executive in this country.—*Transcript, Dec. 25th.*

ANARCHY COMPLETE AT LAST.—The Act abolishing all the Courts in Lower Canada, and appointing new ones, came into effect, by proclamation, on the 24th instant, but not a Judge is yet commissioned to sit in them. Lower Canada, therefore, is at this moment in a state of complete anarchy; and will remain so for three days longer at least, if not more. We hope people will show their good sense by behaving themselves.—*Gazette, Dec. 26.*

ROBBERS.—On Sunday night the 23rd ult., about 7 o'clock, some thieves broke into Mr. Caldwell's Tailors shop on King Street, and stole clothing to the value of £50. The thieves effected an entrance by a window in the rear in the absence of the family at church. The stores of Mr. Cheney, and of Hays Bros., King-street, were recently broken into, the desks broken open and some tea and other things stolen. Several other robberies have taken place; and it is believed they were all perpetrated by the same gang. Parties will need to keep a sharp look out about their premises, and be prepared for the reception of such customers.

ALIEN LAW.—An act was passed lass session, by which all aliens who were settled in Canada previous to the 10th of February, 1841, and who are still resident here, and who have taken, or may hereafter take the oath of allegiance before a Justice of the Peace, are naturalized. If, during part of the time, they have lived in some other portion of Her Majesty's dominions (if they were in Canada seven years ago) they will be entitled to the benefits of the act. All aliens now resident or who may afterwards become residents of the Province, can be naturalized after a residence of seven years, on their taking the oaths or affirmation of residence and allegiance (for a female residence only,) on which a certificate of naturalization shall be given by the Justice of the Peace, the Court of Quarter Session, or Recorders Court, before whom the oath may have been made.—*Examiner.*

MR. I. BUCHANAN ON ANNEXATION.—This gentlemen—whose prediction that Lord Elgin would be the last of the British Governors, if a certain policy, which he pointed out, were pursued by his Excellency and the Imperial Government, seems likely to be realised—has written a letter in the Glasgow *Reformer's Gazette*, to show that the Annexation movement in Canada is wholly the result of the free trade policy of England, and that the Canadians are quite justified in their conduct.—*Independent.*

Gore District

THE LEAGUE IN NELSON.—At a meeting of the Nelson Branch of the British American League, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—Whereas, at the Convention of Delegates of the British American League, held in Toronto, in November last, "the concession of Elective Institutions to Canada, as an appendage to the British Crown," was referred to the several Branches of the League, to pronounce their opinion thereon. Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Branch of the British American League, that the concession of such Elective Institutions as are sought for by a portion of the League, would in the opinion of this Branch, be distasteful to the great majority of the people of Upper Canada. That this Branch would, as they do now, entirely disapprove of such concession, if the Imperial Government should consent thereto. That this Branch unanimously approve of the course pursued at the late Convention, by their Delegate, Wm. McCay, Esq., on the question referred to; and that he is, by the unanimous voice of this Branch, continued in his office as such Delegate. Resolved, that should a majority of Delegates at any Convention of the British American League, to be held subsequently, favour the extension of the Elective principle, in the Institutions of Canada, it will be the duty of the Delegates of this Branch, to withdrew from the said Convention, inasmuch as this Branch cannot consent to act, or be identified with a body whose aim appears to be to destroy, in the Institutions of the country, every principle which is British. Nelson, 22nd Dec., 1849.