

The true Rubric differs very materially—it runs thus: "First—The Banns of all that are to be married together must be published in the Church three several Sundays or Holydays, at the time of Divine Service, immediately before the sentences of the offertory," &c. I quote from the "Book of Common Prayer—re-printed from the edition of 1662, according to the sealed copy in the tower of London." The Rubric occurs thus also in the latest edition of the Prayer Book, published under the care of the late Bishop of Meath, and universally used by the Irish Clergy, and in all the older Prayer Books which I have ever seen; and also in the first Rubric after the Nicene Creed, in all the above editions, this passage occurs:—"And then also (if occasion be) notice shall be given of the Communion, and the Banns of Matrimony be published."

This true, in the later editions of the Prayer Book published in England, the Rubric, as quoted in your article, occurs, and also the passage in the Rubric after the Nicene Creed is expunged, but by what authority I never have been able to discover, save that of the King's Printer, who, because the Act of Geo. III. chap. 26, directed that when there was no morning Service then the Banns were to be published at evening Service after the second lesson, took upon themselves to alter that, which was the result of the prayerful deliberations of both Houses of Convocation of both Provinces and unanimously adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

Did the question arise as the most convenient time for publication of Banns, I would be prepared to show that, after the Nicene Creed is the most fitting time, and that it then least interrupts Divine Service, but such a question does not arise. We have sworn to observe the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer of 1549, not one altered by subsequent Acts of Parliament or King's Printers.

To set our faces against such innovations and unauthorized changes is now the more necessary, as if we allow one alteration in our Liturgy and Rubrics in conformity to a bare Act of Parliament, we open the door to farther intermeddling with our Service Book, and if, as your article suggests, we allow it in one case, it may be wrested from us in another, and with our present legislator, who can say how far they would not go.

CLERICUS.

December, 4th 1850.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—I desire to make use of the columns of the Church on this occasion because of its general circulation, and it affords an early opportunity of observing on an article which appeared in the *Colonist* of this day, relative to the Toronto University. The article alluded to laments deeply that the Rev. Doctor McCaul has had his salary cut down, and states more than one positive falsehood. The Rev. President's pickings amounted up to the 31st of October, last past, to not less than £960 per annum—at least so it is said, viz.:

Salary as Professor.....	£550	0	0
Do. as President.....	250	0	0
House-rent.....	80	0	0
Proportion of Fees not less than....	80	0	0
	£960	0	0

Indeed it is currently asserted that the amount from various quarters has been more than £1,000 per ann. I hear from various quarters that since the day above mentioned, he had not drawn the President's salary, to which, by the way he was not entitled since the close of the last Session of Parliament, so that his allowance was diminished to £710 previous to the late Statute of the University Senate, by which it has been raised in fact to £750, including fees.

Salary as Professor.....	£450	0	0
Ditto President.....	150	0	0
Amount of Fees, (more than).....	150	0	0
	£750	0	0

Being a clear gain of forty pounds—of what then has he to complain?

The plan which the *Colonist* is adopting will do infinite injury to Doctor McCaul. The Rev. Gentleman may indeed say—"defend me from such friends!"

Your obedient Servant,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

December 10th, 1850.

Colonial.

TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Association, held in the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening last, the following members were elected:—*President*—Thomas L. McIntosh; *Vice-President*—James Mallon; *Secretary*—Burton Campbell; *Treasurer*—Robert W. Clindinning; *Committee*—Messrs. Thomas Hill, David Sleith and Andrew Black.

During the proceedings of the City Council, on Monday evening, the Mayor incidentally adverted to the erratic propensities of the Free Church bell, to whose notes many of our citizens are accustomed to pay the deference due to authority. His Worship appears to have taken cognizance for some time past of the irregularities and vagaries of the said bell and its ringer; and the result is, a conviction that no reliance whatever is to be placed upon it, as an indicator of time. Trivial as the matter may seem, it deserves notice at the hands of those immediately concerned.—*Patriot*.

THE COMING CITY ELECTIONS.—CANDIDATES.—ST. DAVID'S WARD.—*Aldermen*—Richard Dempsey, George Brooke, Charles Lynes, and Richard Kneeshaw. *Councillors*—William Davis, G. Coulter, and George Platt.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—*Aldermen*—J. G. Beard, Robert P. Crooks, and Robert Beard. *Councillors*—J. T. Smith (Masonic Arms Hotel), and Samuel Platt.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—*Aldermen*—George Duggan, Junr., Hon. J. H. Cameron, and George Bilton. *Councillors*—John Richey, R. C. McMullen, Thomas Armstrong, and John Carr.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—*Aldermen*—George Gurnett, Capt. Strachan, Thomas Bell, and Samuel Thompson. *Councillors*—James Ashfield, and S. H. Thompson.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.—*Aldermen*—Wm. Campbell, J. B. Robinson, Junr., and Joseph Cherrod. *Councillors*—John Buggy, and J. Dunn.

ST. JAMES' WARD.—*Aldermen*—J. G. Bowes, G. P. Ridout, William Cawthra, and John Bell. *Councillors*—Alexander Hamilton, James Price, Alexander Rennie and Arthur Lepper.

A special meeting of the Council of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glenagarry, has been called "to take into consideration whether it would not be for the advantage of the counties that the proposed railroad from Lachine to Prescott should pass through them."

The lower Provinces journals mention the probability of the Hon'ble Joseph Howe being appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was the first day of winter. Since then the ground has been covered with snow, and the streets have incessantly sounded with the jingle of sleigh bells.

The town Council of London has granted the ground set apart for a market block, for a depot of the great Western Railway. The *Brantford Courier* states "that negotiations are in progress having for their object an alteration in the line of this undertaking, for the purpose of bringing it through Brantford, and we believe that there is good reason to expect the accomplishment of the proposed alteration."

THROUGH MAIL.—On Thursday last the *Magnet* brought from Montreal the first mail ever brought direct from that city to this. It was the *Magnet's* last through trip for the season; and no other steamer will follow her this fall.

THE CORPORATION AND THE WATER COMPANY.—It is stated that the Corporation has at length commenced legal proceedings against the Water Company, for furnishing water in such miserably deficient quantities as is witnessed at every fire which takes place in the city. It is quite time the thing was tested; that it was decided whether the Water Company has fulfilled its contract with the Corporation, or whether the latter be to blame for not having contracted for a supply of water adequate to the wants of the city.—*Examiner*.

Six years ago there were but two large vessels of any kind on Lake Superior, and not more than one or two white families could be found within 400 miles, from the Sault to La Pointe. Now there are three large propellers, and six or seven sail vessels. Four light-houses have been erected, and several thousand inhabitants are scattered along the coast.—*Chippewa Advocate*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The consideration of several communications is unavoidably postponed, till our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 1850:—Josias Bray, Esq., Hamilton, rem. for Y. C.; Rev. W. Logan, Cartwright, add. sub. and rem. for Mrs. L.; Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem. Mrs. D., vol. 14; S. J. Scovil, Esq., N. B. rem.; Rev. T. Bousfield, Picton, rem. for Y. C. and Mr. N.; Rev. H. E. Plees, Matilda, rem. for Ch. Al.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1850.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET.

Sermons will be preached in Trinity Church, King Street, on Sunday, the 22nd instant, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the morning, and by the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge of Streetsville, in the evening; on both of which occasions collections will be made towards defraying the building debt still affecting the Church.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

(Continued from our last.)

June 26th—Went to the House of Lords to hear the debate on the proposal of doing away with the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as it was reported that the Duke of Wellington would speak; was introduced by the Lord Bishop of London, and took up my position on the lower steps of the Throne, the usual place for strangers. After the debate had continued some time, during which his Grace, who sat at the end of the table, listening with the greatest attention, got up and spoke against the proposition with great force and animation, and gave so many cogent reasons for retaining the office of Lord Lieutenant, that the measure was abandoned. The Duke is now far advanced in years, but it was very gratifying to see a man of his age exhibit the same clearness of intellect and force of argument as in former days. The House of Lords is exceedingly gorgeous, rather more ornate and gilding than I like. On leaving the House I found all London in an uproar. A retired officer of the army in some degree insane, gave the Queen a smart blow on the face with a small rod not thicker than a common quill, as her Majesty was coming out of the Duke of Cumberland's gate, Piccadilly. He was instantly seized and would have been torn in pieces had he not been rescued by the police. The Queen preserved admirable presence of mind, and aware of the vast interest taken in her safety, she very soon after attended the Opera as if nothing had happened. This judicious step removed the apprehensions of the populace and tranquillized the city. It is said that a small mark under the eye was perceptible, but the injury was very slight.

June 28th—I witnessed to-day, at the request of the Principal of King's College, the distribution of prizes; the attendance was very numerous. The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, M. A., an eminent Clergyman and Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, was called to take the chair in the absence of the Archbishop who was unavoidably detained. The Principal, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, opened the proceedings in an eloquent and appropriate speech. The Rev. Chairman then gave the prizes, making very happy remarks as he delivered them to the different victors. The distribution being finished, Lord Radstock moved the thanks of the meeting to the

Chairman, and took occasion to make many eloquent remarks on the excellence of the Institution, and the powerful influence it was already exerting in promoting the cause of sound education on Christian principles. I was unexpectedly called upon to second the motion—unexpectedly because I was a stranger, and there were many present well acquainted with the rise and progress of King's College, and far better qualified to address the audience on its various merits and undoubted claims to the patronage of the public. As I rose slowly, something at a loss what to say, or how to begin, I remembered that the Chairman had written an able work on the Colonial Church, and that he had advocated my cause very powerfully before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

I therefore began by remarking, that although I had not expected to be called upon to speak on the present occasion, there was nevertheless something very appropriate in requesting an aged Missionary, who had served half a century in the Colonial Church to thank her gifted and eloquent historian. In that work much had been done to strengthen her claims on the Mother Church for continued aid and protection, nor had the learned author been less successful than truthful in his eloquent and feeling descriptions of the sacrifices, privations, and labours of the devoted Missionaries.

I now advert to this noble Institution, which has been long wanted in this great Metropolis, and fervently do I pray, that it may for ages to come continue the asylum of true religion and sound learning. And does not all I see around me give ample promise of its glorious career—the noble principle on which it is founded, if conscientiously carried out can never fail,—the principle is this: "That every system of religious education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which, the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor to the welfare of the State."

Let literature and science have free scope, but let them be carefully impregnated with those Christian principles which can alone impart true worth and stability to character. It is not enough that you make your students learned if you fail to make them Christians, and if you do not enable them after leaving this College to carry with them into social life the moral and sanctifying virtues of true and undefiled religion. This is happily your foundation. Should a parent ask "is King's College, besides its literary merits, a nursery of the Christian Church, and a preparation of the kingdom of heaven?"—You can truly answer yes, to the best of our ability, God being our helper. And in such a glorious work God will be your helper. Of this you have already had sweet experience, for at the expiration of the very first year, your scholars were so numerous as to defray, within a trifle, the whole of the expenses of your noble Institution, and on casting my eye over your 18th report, I find that they number during the current year 1291. Hence the experience of every year justifies the belief, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, King's College will continue to prosper, and prove herself one of the most important instruments of sound education in the British Empire. And here, allow me to express my thankfulness that the mind of England is yet true to Christianity, and that her people will never endure the separation of religion from education.

I beg leave to conclude with expressing the high gratification which the proceedings I have just witnessed have given me, and the deep interest which I shall ever take in the growing prosperity of an Institution so worthy of a Christian nation.

Saturday, June 29th—Went this morning to see a Church consecrated by the Bishop of London, in Crown-street, Soho, which deserves some notice. It was at first a Greek Church, and of course the congregation foreigners. The members, however, gradually disappeared, perhaps from the death or removal of the heads of families, or the young people becoming attached to other denominations, and there was little or no accession of persons professing the principles of the Greek Church from abroad. At length the Church fell into the hands of Dissenters, but the congregation did not flourish, and the character of the locality became worse and worse, and being in the neighbourhood of St. Giles, it sunk by degrees into equal notoriety. The proprietors of the Chapel finding it in every way unprofitable, were in treaty to dispose of it for a sort of inferior playhouse. The Rector of Soho parish hearing of this, interfered in time and purchased it for a Chapel of Ease. By his exertions it was repaired and comfortably fitted up. After the consecration, the Bishop preached a sermon admirably suited to the circumstances of the Church, the locality, and the congregation. Already some change had taken place for the better among the people—there was less noise in the street—the inhabitants dropped in more and more to the service—sought for prayer-books, and some, who were unacquainted applied to their neighbours to point out the places, and before I left England, the congregation nearly filled the little Church. Many made the responses, all appeared more neat and clean in their dress and

person—a flourishing Sunday and day school had been established, and a holy atmosphere was gathering round the Church, which had long been in the midst of all uncleanness. A like process is silently going on in similar localities throughout London. The leaven of the Church is gradually leavening the more destitute part of the population, and enabling them to throw aside their darkness and corruption.

In regard to my interview with the Colonial Department I have no reason to complain, for I was treated with all the politeness and consideration that I could well expect.

I had left my name at the office, Downing Street, on the fourth of May, and had the honour of dining with Earl Grey on the fifteenth—the Queen's birthday. His Lordship received me with becoming courtesy, and introduced me to the Duke of Wellington and other guests.

On the 17th, I addressed a note to his Lordship stating my object in coming to England, and that I was the bearer of a petition to the Queen, signed by more than eleven thousand members of our Church, which I was anxious to present at his Lordship's convenience. Next day I received a note expressing regret that Lord Grey was obliged to go out of town, but that he would be happy to receive me on his return.

The interview took place on the 29th May, and my requests were severally discussed in an amicable manner, and the results embodied in Earl Grey's despatch of the 13th of June. As respects the granting a Charter, Her Majesty's Government, I was informed, are always disposed to regard favourably proposals which are made for extending and improving the means of education in the British Colonies, and more especially where those proposals do not involve the necessity of a grant of public money; and readiness was expressed to consider with the utmost attention the suggestions offered for the incorporation of a new University in Upper Canada, whenever a draft of the Charter which may be deemed adequate to the purpose was received. But that until the Secretary of State was in possession of such draft it was obvious, that he was not in a position to form any judgment upon the propriety of recommending Her Majesty to give Her consent to the desired measure—but it was added, that the Secretary of State should feel it to be his duty to communicate with the Provincial Government on a matter of such importance, before committing Her Majesty's Government to any settled course of action.

Now, with the exception of the proposed reference to the Provincial Government, all appeared fair and reasonable, and no indication was given of any disposition to withhold the Charter, on the part of the Secretary of State. Even the reference itself so far as I could gather, proceeded from no hostile spirit, but was grounded upon what was thought a precedent. In this case of the Queen's College, I was told that a Charter had been first obtained in the Colony, and then the Home Government had nothing more to do than to comply with wishes already expressed and acted upon by the Provincial authorities, and I was left to infer that, had I brought a like document there would have been no difficulty—but not having done so, it became necessary to prevent any misunderstanding to proceed in the same way. It may be that the Secretary of State did not dream of any opposition from the Colony, and considered the effect of the reference nothing more than a little delay; I thought differently and considered such reference to the present Colonial authorities tantamount to a refusal. Had, indeed, the Colonial Government shown the same friendly feeling towards the Church of England as the Government of the day did to that of Scotland when the Charter was granted to Queen's College, there would have been no fear. Be this as it may, the reference to those who had done us so great injury and created all our difficulties, appeared to me, as it did to others, a cruel mockery.

On the 10th of June I had waited on Sir Robt. Peel to request his influence in promoting my objects, and after reading the act destroying King's College, and establishing with its endowment a College from which religious worship was virtually excluded, he pronounced it an atrocious proceeding which could never have taken place in England. When this new difficulty occurred I again sought an interview with that eminent Statesman, who kindly promised to speak to Mr. Hawes or Earl Grey, whom he considered very honourable men and not likely to do anything unreasonable or unjust, nor did he think that on consideration the reference would be persisted in. But should the Charter be delayed what is your intention? I said the College would commence as soon as I returned to Canada whether we received a Royal Charter or not. You are right, the Church must do her duty! Your case, he continued, is very aggravated and perhaps it would be better to go at once to Lord John Russell, who would, I believe, do what is right. This, however, may be considered should the Colonial Office fail you. As respects the petition presented on the 29th, the following extract from Lord Grey's despatch of the 13th, gives the necessary information:—"Having laid before the Queen the petition dated the 9th of April last, which you placed in my hands from certain members of the United Church of Eng-