

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Our British ecclesiastical contemporaries have been much occupied of late with the proceedings of the London and Bristol Church Unions. Want of space has prevented us from presenting our readers with the details of the discussions which have taken place in these important associations, but the following article from the *Spectator* gives the more prominent features of the agitated questions.

That the majority of the Bristol Church Union can be charged with, or even suspected of, a leaning to Popery, we cannot find the slightest reason to conclude. At the same time, it is impossible for us to censure the caution (over caution some may term it) of the minority, who felt it their duty to enter a deliberate protest against the daring schism, and un-Catholic teaching of the much-erring Church of Rome.

"Some movements in the Church Societies of Bristol and London attract attention. In the Bristol Society, as the *Times* reports, 'a division arose with reference to the headship of the Church; and Mr. Ward placed on the books a notice of motion affirming the authority of the Pope.' 'This startling proposition' led to lengthened discussion; and at last Mr. W. Palmer, Vicar of Whitechurch, gave notice of a string of resolutions embodying a declaration of principles and objects. The declaration affirmed, among other points, that 'the Roman Church has repudiated communion with all Churches which do not recognize the claims of the Bishop of Rome,' and has 'corrupted the primitive faith; therefore communion with that Church on the part of individuals of the English communion cannot, consistently with the laws of Christ, be restored, until the Roman Church shall have relinquished her pretensions.' This resolution was supported by the Rev. George Augustus Denison, Prebendary Clark, Mr. Hoare the Banker, and others. An amendment was moved by Lord Forbes, seconded by Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., and supported by Dr. Pusey and the Rev. J. Keble with others. The amendment was carried. Thereupon, Mr. W. Palmer and his friends seceded from the Bristol Union; and immediately coalesced in a new body, with the name of 'The Somerset and Bristol Church Union;' alleging that 'those who opposed the original resolutions manifested a tendency to Popery.' These proceedings led to the calling of a meeting of the members of the London Church Union. That body assembled in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday. Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Colonel Short, Mr. C. G. Lefroy, and Mr. N. Tritton, attended. Reporters were excluded; but, 'by desire,' the prominent feature of the proceedings has been published in the columns of the *Guardian*. The formal steps seem to have been on the model of those in the Bristol meeting; and the result was practically the same. A resolution was moved; then followed an amendment, embodying Mr. Palmer's declaration against Romanism. Dr. Pusey addressed the meeting at great length, and with that remarkable personal effect which his solemn earnestness invariably produces. Arguing that the declaration is either the same as, or less, or more, than the formularies of the Church of England, he deduced the consequences: if less, it is idle—if the same, superfluous—if more, it is wrong. He then passed to the characteristic ground of Christian persuasions; and in the course of his speech made explicit declarations which produced the deepest sensation. Of the Church of England he said—

"These are the bonds of love with which we are held to her; by which even those who have misgivings, which I have not, are held to her."

"Another declaration was embodied in these phrases—

"But again, it is said we are some of us suspected. I believe that there is no remedy, certainly not in declarations. Acts speak—not words. If any think that our acts are contrary to our words, no words will convince them. They will think us hypocrites, or, as they term it, Jesuits. They will not believe us. If the labours of seventeen or twenty-seven years will not persuade men that we are faithful to the Church of England, words will not. We must await God's time, until this fever of fear subside; or, if nothing will convince them, death in the bosom of the Church of England will."

"But the portion of his speech of the highest general interest, was the eloquent peroration—

"It has been said that we shall never make the objects of Church Unions popular until we have persuaded the people that we are not secretly leading them to subjection to Rome. One cannot walk along the streets of this great city to this place of meeting without seeing and feeling painfully, that you might as well speak of putting out a spark when the flame is curling around the house-tops, as of suspicions of Rome keeping from the hearts of the people. It is idle to speak of antagonism to Rome amid the widespread antagonism to Christianity. Babylon is around us. This is the great problem for the Church of England: the conversion of the heathen within her walls—the multiplication of devoted missionaries at home—the rousing of the lukewarm—the conversion of sinners—the instruction of the ignorant—the recall of the erring. At this we must individually, as we can, aim; for this we must pray: this, in

whatever degree it shall be accomplished, will also be the bulwark of the Church against the world. While this is neglected, it is idle, and worse than idle, to think of winning, by paper declarations, to the conflict of the Church with the world, those whose hearts, being with the world, cannot be with the Church. In the name of the God of peace, and of our Lord, who is our peace, and God the Holy Ghost, who is the author of peace, let us avoid all fresh divisions, and whatever we can, which may sow discord. Three months ago we met together here as one united body. Is the failure of a few hearts to separate us, and make us suspect another? God forbid that we should be rather like Jerusalem when besieged by the Romans than that which is unity in itself! If the peril of our common faith, the fear of the corrupting influence of the world, the pressure of a common enemy, and the season of God's judgments, cannot awe us into stillness, we should be more stupid than the very beasts which perish; for they at least cower and are still: they fight not when the storm is impending. Be attachment, then, to our mother the Church of England, our bond; the maintenance of the faith our single aim; her sacraments our pledges of fealty; not paper declarations, which will be misunderstood, and not believed."

"The oration produced such an effect, that the second of the amendment 'begged permission to withdraw it; and expressed a hope that Dr. Pusey would give to the world the speech he had made.' This request was ardently seconded by the most influential members of the Union; the amendment was withdrawn; and the resolution was put and carried unanimously, amidst much cheering."

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

None of our readers, we are convinced, will grudge the space which we have this week devoted to the proceedings connected with the commencement of the Medical Faculty of the Church University. Seldom, if ever, has our Province witnessed a more interesting event than that which took place in the Mechanics' Institute, last Thursday. Generations yet unborn will keep that day in remembrance, connected as it is with the first operations of a University founded to counteract the infidel spirit of the age, and to combine the blessings of Science with the far more precious blessings of Christianity.

Regarding the ability displayed by the respective Lecturers, but one opinion can be entertained. Brief and popular as the addresses necessarily were, they furnished the most solid assurance that the teachers of the newly-formed School are fully competent for the effective discharge of the duties which they have undertaken; and that, under their fostering care, the reputation of the Church University will be materially advanced by its Faculty of Medicine.

We understand that the members of the Faculty commenced their respective courses of Lectures on Monday last, at the house of the Toronto Lying-in-Charity. This arrangement, we believe, is merely a temporary one.

POPISH PRESUMPTION.

The following document has been specially transmitted to us for publication. We rejoice that the clergy of Westminster have come forward with such a spirited protest against one of the most daring and shameless manifestations of Romish presumption which the present or any other age ever witnessed.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES JAMES, Lord Bishop of London.

May it please Your Lordship—We, the undersigned, Clergy of the city and liberties of Westminster, approach your Lordship with deep feelings of affectionate veneration for your Lordship's person and office.

We feel ourselves constrained to resort to your Lordship for Counsel, under circumstances of an unprecedented character.

For the first time since the Reformation, a Romish Ecclesiastic, nominated by the Bishop of Rome, has assumed the title of Archbishop of an English City; and the English City whose name he has usurped is that in which the Sovereigns of England are crowned, the Parliaments of England sit, and the laws of England are administered—the City of Westminster.

We have reason to believe that this step is only a preliminary one, and that, unless it be now checked, it will soon be followed by others of the same tendency; that names of other English Cities or Towns will be assumed as titles of Episcopal Sees by other Romish Ecclesiastics; and that a general effort will be made by the Papacy to give a complete Provincial and Diocesan organization to its own Hierarchy in England and Wales.

Being persuaded, that, according to the fundamental principles of the Universal Church, there can be but one Metropolitan in a Province, and one Bishop in a Diocese, in a country like England where one language is spoken, we deeply deplore, and solemnly protest against this unwarrantable act of religious division, by which the Church of Rome has now given fresh evidence to the world, that, instead of being, as she professes to be, a centre of Spiritual Unity, she is a main cause of the unhappy Schism, that rends Christendom asunder.

We lament also the fact, that, among British subjects, and especially among Christian Ecclesiastics, any should be found to assume a title taken from a Metropolitan City in the Realm of England, and thus be guilty of invading Her Majesty's constitutional prerogative, which is to be the sole fountain of honour and dispenser of titles in that Realm, and so be justly chargeable with an outrage against the British Constitution, and with indignity to the British Crown.

We, therefore, the undersigned, having been duly called according to the laws of this Church and Realm to discharge spiritual functions in that City in which the Bishop of Rome now assumes to himself pre-eminence, and over which he has set up a claim to exercise authority by nominating an Archbishop thereof; and being bound by our Ordination Vows to maintain peace and quietness in Church and State, and to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange, doctrines, contrary to God's word; and having solemnly declared our assent to the principle embodied in the Ordinal, Articles, and Canons of our Church that "the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme Governor of this Realm, as well as in all spiritual or ecclesiastical causes as in temporal," and that "no foreign Prince or Prelate hath, or ought to have, here any power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual," and that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England," feel it our bounden duty, in the present emergency, to crave directions from your Lordship's wisdom and authority, how we may best vindicate the rights of our Church and Country, which are now assailed, and may with the Divine Blessing, avert the dangers with which we are menaced, and maintain the peace of Society, and the cause of unity and truth.

That Almighty God may long vouchsafe to continue the blessing of your Lordship's life and health, to the benefit of this Diocese and of the Church and country at large, is, and will be, our most hearty Prayer at the Throne of Grace.

W. H. E. Bentinck, M. A., Archdeacon of Westminster, and Canon; John Jennings, M. A., Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. John's; Edward Repton, M. A., Canon of Westminster and Minister of St. Philip's; Temple Freere, M. A., Canon of Westminster; Charles Wordsworth, D. D., Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's; R. W. Jelf, D. D., Principal of King's College, London; Hy. Howarth, B. D., Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; John Jackson, M. A., Rector of St. James's; Henry Mackenzie, M. A., Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Thomas Fuller, M. A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Pimlico; Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Minister of Curzon Chapel; H. Hutton, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Nugent Wade, M. A., Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster; Charles Wesley, D. D., Subdean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's; Wm. Sewell, B. D., Whitehall, Preacher; Radle J. Waters, D. D., Master of Emmanuel Hospital, & Minor Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster; J. C. Haden, M. A., Presenter of St. Peter's, Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal; R. C. Trench, B. D., Professor in King's College, London; with many other names.

THE REV. D. MURPHY.

From motives of delicacy, we had resolved not to make any allusion to the case of the Rev. D. Murphy, late Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District. In consequence, however, of the gross misrepresentations of the causes which led to the dismissal of that gentleman, which have recently appeared in some of our Radical and Dissenting contemporaries, we feel ourselves called upon briefly to state the real facts of the case.

Mr. Murphy's services were dispensed with by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, because he had most inefficiently discharged the duties incumbent upon him. In consequence of this, added to the fact that he would not reside within the bounds of his mission, Mr. Murphy had subjected himself to repeated remonstrances, which produced no effect, and had rendered himself very unacceptable to the flock among whom he ministered.

It is no doubt true that the ex-Missionary was charged with sundry acts of clerical impropriety, such as appearing before his Diocesan without vestments or bands,—but it is grossly untrue that his dismissal proceeded on such grounds. They were merely stated in aggravation of more serious accusations, and as going to demonstrate that the Rev. gentleman was generally unfitted for the right discharge of the duties pertaining to his office.

We may add that Mr. Murphy came to this country in search of clerical occupation, and that his Lordship the Bishop, in a great degree from feelings of compassion, was induced to afford him a trial in his Diocese.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

We are requested to intimate that Mr. Hetherington Forster has been appointed Collector for the House of Industry, and is about to canvass the city for subscriptions.

The claims of this valuable Charity are too well known to require any advocacy at our hands. We may simply state, that since the 1st of January it has afforded relief to 674 persons—supported entirely 37 destitute individuals—and that the calls upon its benevolence are upon the increase.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The state of parties in France very much resembles that which existed in England at the time of the conquest. The Count de Chambord may be compared to Edgar Atheling; the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres to Edmund and Godwin, the sons of Harold; d'Aumale and de Joinville are the Edwin and Morcar of former days; while Louis Napoleon occupies the place of Wm. the Norman; and, as it is certain that the Conqueror would never have succeeded in acquiring the Kingdom of England, had it not been for the quarrels and divisions of his competitors; so it is equally clear that the disputes among the various members of the House of Bourbon can only end in the re-establishment of the Bonaparte Dynasty. The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's Presidency for four years more is now certain; and, if the Bourbons continue to quarrel, it will not be difficult for him to make himself Emperor.

In Spain, the ministerial crisis has completely subsided. The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed President of the Senate, and M. Mayans or the Count of Vista Hermosa was expected to be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, General Nozagaray has been elected Captain-General of Madrid.

The German crisis still continues. Count Brandenburg has gone to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria and the King of Württemberg, have met at Bregenz, in the Tyrol. They have determined to sustain the decision of the Frankfurt Diet by force of arms.

Affairs continue the same in Schleswig Holstein; but both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities.

M. Pinelli has left Rome, *re infecta*.

M. Tricoupi, the present Ambassador of Greece in Paris, is appointed to the same post in London, and is replaced in Paris by M. Mavrocordato.

The people of Samos have rebelled against the Sultan, and the sons of Ibrahim Pacha are quarrelling about the division of their father's property.

From India, we learn that the civil war still continues in the Nizam's territories. Tewab of Ellichpore has received a check from the Nizam's troops, to Unjungaum. The Nizam has restored Ram Buxsh to favour.

There is an insurrection in the Southern Provinces of China, the object of which is to overthrow the present Emperor, and to restore the ancient Chinese Dynasty.

The Fugitive Slave Bill is creating a great deal of excitement in the United States.

The Liberal and Government papers are making a great outcry against the Romish Archbishop of Westminster, and the Romish Bishops of Birmingham, Southwark, &c. Why should they be surprised that the Pope should seize upon ground that the Church of England has been prevented from occupying? Perhaps they will not find out that, to enslave the Church of England, is not the best way of keeping down Popery, nor the maintenance of their notions of the Queen's Supremacy the best mode of opposing that of the Tiara. It appears that Lord Minto, when in Rome, made no opposition to this new move of the Pope; and certainly, if the English Government had received their orders from Rome, they could not have acted more for the Pope's benefit than they have done since they came into office.—*English Churchman*, Oct. 24.

SALE OF HORSES.—The exportation of horses this year from Ireland to England has been unparalleled for a number of years. Mr. Dawson sold a lot of seventeen first-class hunters to Mr. Murray, of Manchester, for the enormous sum of £2,300, a price for a "lot" from one dealer to another without precedent in this country.

A CURIOUS NOTICE.—The following notice has been fixed up in a village church, about five miles from Colchester, by the owner of the hall immediately contiguous to the sacred edifice:—"Whereas it has been the custom for many years past in this parish to give precedence to the esquire of the parish in going out of the church on Sunday, the parishioners are respectfully reminded that such distinctions in the house of God have no foundation in Scripture; and the parishioners are also respectfully reminded that they have only to consult their own convenience in going out of church, as they already do in coming into church.—Oct. 6, 1850."

HOARDED MONEY.—In 1848 and 1849 more than forty thousand guineas, half-guineas and seven shilling pieces each year, was paid in and carried to the Mint to be melted.

THE "DUKE'S" ROOM AT WALTER CASTLE.—This sanctum is a room of but moderate size, without ornament, and very plainly and scantily furnished, but neat, accurate, and orderly in arrangement; altogether bearing very much the appearance of the single room of a military secretary in garrison. On the right is an ordinary iron camp bedstead, with a single horse-hair mattress upon it; and thereon, whatever be the season, without curtains or any paraphernalia about it, the "Iron Duke" rests when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, which is seen on a rapid glance, to have been selected for use; the best English writers of Anne's "Augustan age," both in poetry and prose; a few recent histories and biographies; some French memoirs; with military reports, official publications, and parliamentary papers, form the little library. In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well ink-stained, at which for two or three hours in the day, the master of the room takes his place and plies his pen. Near it is a more portable one, so contrived as to be used for reading or writing on while in bed. These, with two or three chairs, comprise the contents of the room, and are sufficiently characteristic of its owner. The window looks out upon the sea, and a door opens upon the ramparts—upon which a few years ago the duke never failed to be every morning by six o'clock, and there, for an hour or more, take his morning walk. The view from the ramparts, by the way, is a most magnificent one; from the position of the castle, the prospect is unbroken both south and north, while directly in front it is only bounded by the French coast.—*Pictorial Half Hours*.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, NOV. 13, 1850.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 10	a	0
Spring do. do.	3 6	a	0
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 1	a	1 3
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3 0	a	3 2
Peas	2 2	a	2 6
Rye	2 0	a	2 3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 3	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Barrels)	18 0	a	20 0
Market Flour (in Bags)	17 0	a	17 6
Do. (in Bags)	17 0	a	18 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	17 6	a	0 0
Beef, per lb.	0 2 1/2	a	0 3 1/2
Do. per 100 lbs.	17 6	a	20 0
Pork per lb.	0 2 1/2	a	0 3 1/2
Mutton per lb.	0 2 1/2	a	0 3 1/2
Lamb per quarter	2 6	a	3 9
Hams, per cwt.	45 0	a	50 0
Bacon	35 0	a	37 6
Potatoes, per bushel	1 8	a	2 9
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 7 1/2	a	0 8
Do. salt, do.	0 6 1/2	a	0 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 3 1/2	a	0 0
Apples per barrel	5 0	a	6 3
Straw	25 0	a	30 0
Hay	45 0	a	60 8
Fire Wood per cord	13 9	a	15 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 0
Eggs, per doz.	0 9	a	0 0
Turkeys, each	2 6	a	3 9
Geese, do.	1 6	a	1 8
Ducks	1 8	a	1 10 1/2
Coal per ton	22 6	a	30 0

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	12 1/2	@	0	per cent.
" " New York	2	@	0	"
" " Montreal	1	@	0	"
New York on London	110 1/2	@	110 1/2	"